

Herald Tribune

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TODAY'S WEATHER — PARIS: Cloudy occasional rain. Temp. 61-57 (10-14). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temp. 61-55 (10-13).
AMSTERDAM: Cloudy, occasional rain. Temp. 61-45 (10-13). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temp. 61-45 (10-13).
BRUSSELS: Cloudy, occasional rain. Temp. 61-45 (10-13). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temp. 61-45 (10-13).
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YOKOHAMA: Cloudy, occasional rain. Temp. 61-45 (10-13). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temp. 61-45 (10-13).

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Belgium	6 S	Luxembourg	6 S	Spain	6 S
Denmark	6 S	Netherlands	6 S	Sweden	6 S
France	6 S	Norway	6 S	Switzerland	6 S
Germany	6 S	Poland	6 S	Turkey	6 S
Greece	6 S	Portugal	6 S	U.S. Military	6 S
India	6 S	Spain	6 S	Yugoslavia	6 S
Iran	6 S	Sweden	6 S		
Italy	6 S	Switzerland	6 S		
Japan	6 S	Turkey	6 S		
Lebanon	6 S	U.S. Military	6 S		

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PARIS, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1970

Established 1887



CHAMPIONSHIP FORM—Lyudmila Kosygin Gvishian (left), daughter of the Soviet premier, and Mikhail D. Millionschikov, vice-president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, learn the finer points of raising championship bulls from American industrialist Cyrus Eaton, who is showing them around his farm near Cleveland.

Wildcat Strikes Shut GM Plants As Workers Anticipate Deadline

DETROIT, Sept. 14 (Reuters).—Thousands of workers at General Motors plants in the United States and Canada jumped the gun today and walked off their jobs hours ahead of a midnight strike deadline.

Negotiators for the giant motor car and the United Auto Workers union went through the formalities of a 10-day contract extension today, but observers said there was virtually no hope of averting a strike, affecting some 325,000 General Motors workers in the U.S. and 25,000 in Canada.

Assembly plants at Tarrytown, N.Y., which has 4,600 employees, and in Birmingham, Mass., with 2,600, and in Janesville, Wis., with 4,800, shut down today after first-shift workers walked out and set up picket lines. Picketing walkouts continued at GM plants in Canada, where employees began quitting as early as last Friday.

Meanwhile, the Chrysler Corp., which at the last minute from a threatened strike, refused to sign its labor contract beyond midnight tonight but indicated it would be no lockout. Unofficial sources said the Ford Co. also refused to extend its contract.

John Leary, Chrysler vice-president, said that despite the decision to end the contract, all its options on wages and other benefits would be continued. The two sides were reported still apart on the wage issue.

General Motors says the union is mulling a package of pay increases and fringe benefits that would cost the firm \$2.65 an hour over the three-year life of the new contract, including a first-year net of 78 cents an hour per employee.

The union disputes General Motors' figures, but has not disclosed its own demands.

contract that will establish himself as a worthy chief of the union without wrecking the U.S. economy or opening up the industry to a new onslaught of imported cars.

What Mr. Woodcock is concentrating on at the moment is winning a new contract from General Motors, Ford and Chrysler that will prevent an aggressive rank-and-file from boiling over and tossing him out on his ear.

Mr. Woodcock candidly admits that an automobile industry strike could be a disaster for the economy, which feebly is trying to make a recovery from a mild recession. At the same time, if a strike is avoided by a settlement so inflationary that it sets off a new round of wage and price hikes, it could have equally harmful effects.

To someone who remarked good-naturedly that he'd look happier if he could announce that the Big

75 Arabs Are Freed By Israelis

Eban Says Arrests Not for Hostages

By Peter Grose

JERUSALEM, Sept. 14 (NYT).—Israeli authorities said today they had released 75 of the 450 Arab residents arrested over the weekend on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan and in the Gaza Strip. They said interrogations had shown that these persons had no connection with the Palestinian airline hijackers.

Military government officers said the interrogations would continue tomorrow and, presumably, more persons would be released.

The moves added to the ambiguity of the Israeli government's sudden roundup of prominent Arabs in the occupied territories who, until now, had been left relatively unhindered under the three-year-old Israeli occupation.

The government appears to be speaking with two voices to two different audiences about the weekend arrests.

To the local Arabs and their relatives among the Palestinians across the Jordan River, the roundup is said to have been portrayed as a warning of the troubles that could come if any of the air travelers still held by an extremist guerrilla group come to any harm.

To the world outside, the wave of arrests has been represented as "a security check, part of an effort to get at the root of the activities of an organization of saboteurs and hijackers."

Hostage Action Denied

"It is not punitive. It has nothing to do with the hostages," Foreign Minister Abba Eban said at a news conference in Tel Aviv.

On the West Bank, meanwhile, an Arab mayor said he got a different answer from the Israeli military governor of his district. The mayor told a foreign visitor today that he asked for an explanation of the roundup and was told "we're collecting counter-hostages."

Knowledgeable sources in Jerusalem said the operation had been initiated by the Defense Ministry and the military command of the occupied territories. Defense Minister Moshe Dayan sought the permission of Premier Golda Meir before authorizing the roundup, the sources said, but the matter was not approved by the Foreign Ministry or the full cabinet.

The arrests Friday night and Saturday morning were not made at random, but rather were directed at prominent local residents. They included teachers, professional men and businessmen, many of whom have family relations with leading Palestinian figures in Jordan.

By detaining persons well known to the Palestinians, including relatives of the leaders of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, which carried out the hijackings last week, Israeli authorities apparently reasoned that the implied threat of reprisals would be clear.

Even if the individuals are then



PIRATE CONTROL—Secretary of State William P. Rogers being briefed on the latest developments in the department's Task Force for Hijackings Operations Center.

Nixon Aide Warns Guerrillas On Detention of U.S. Citizens

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (UPI).—The White House warned Palestinian guerrillas today that the holding of U.S. citizens as hostages "is totally unacceptable to the United States government."

The statement by presidential press secretary Ron Ziegler was much blunter than previous White House announcements on the hijackings and apparently was a response to reports from Jordan that the Palestinian guerrillas were holding hostages as Israeli citizens until Israel met their demands for release of Palestinian prisoners they hold.

Approximately 38 of the 55 hostages still being held by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine hold U.S. passports. Some are Jews.

"The bearer of a U.S. passport carries with him *prima facie* evidence of U.S. citizenship and the holding of U.S. citizens as hostages is totally unacceptable to the United States government," Mr. Ziegler said.

"I think it goes without saying that we deplore and denounce the holding of hostages by any nation," he said.

"The illegal detention of U.S. citizens in a dispute involving another nation is particularly reprehensible. The United States rejects any attempt to establish distinctions among its citizens on any basis whatever."

Earlier today Mr. Ziegler said (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Egypt Condemns Hijackings As Pretext for Intervention

CAIRO, Sept. 14 (AP).—Egyptian officials today condemned the hijackings of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine from the Central Committee of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, as demanded earlier by guerrilla chieftain Yasser Arafat.

The newspaper indirectly hinted that while the U.S. Sixth Fleet was somewhere in the Eastern Mediterranean, "it is time for tightening of ranks against Israel and not giving a pretext for foreign military intervention."

"The battlefield is wide and there is no need to resort to hijackings to call the attention of the world to the Palestinian cause," the paper said.

The paper also blasted Israel's arrest of 450 Arab civilians as "a hideous crime."

Marxist physician George Habbash said the paper applauded the expulsion of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine from the Central Committee of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, as demanded earlier by guerrilla chieftain Yasser Arafat.

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Captors Say 'Pressures' Endanger 50 Hostages

AMMAN, Sept. 14.—Still holding "about 50" hostages after releasing most passengers of the four jetties it hijacked last week, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine today issued a mixture of threats and blandishments to Western powers and organizations seeking the remaining captives' release.

Singled out for bellicose warnings were the United States and Israel. The PFLP blamed "American pressure" for the failure so far of negotiations toward the release of the remaining hostages. It warned that any U.S. attempt to intervene—directly by force, instead of negotiating through the International Red Cross—would "endanger their lives." It said it would treat Americans among the remaining captives "the same as the Israeli hostages."

The Front also warned Israel to free some 450 Arabs rounded up on the West Bank of the Jordan River and in the Gaza Strip or face "unimaginable reprisals." A PFLP spokesman in Beirut threatened that the Arabs 50-odd hostages faced "harsh measures" unless the 450 Arabs were released.

Early today, the Front appealed to the International Red Cross to resume negotiations, in which the guerrillas hope to win the freedom of seven commandos held in Western Europe and of an unspecified number of guerrillas held by Israel before its weekend roundup of the 450.

"We want the IRC to be our main negotiator," a PFLP spokesman said. He added: "Unfortunately, the Red Cross is paralyzed by the position taken by the governments concerned."

The Front's man said, however: "We are willing to negotiate with any party except Israel."

Toward that end, Msgr. Jean Rodhain, Pope Paul's special envoy to the hijackers, was scheduled to meet with the PFLP today. He had a 30-minute meeting with the Front yesterday. A spokesman for the monsignor, head of Caritas International, the international Roman Catholic welfare agency, said the talks were "very encouraging." The papal delegate saw some hostages today.

The guerrillas rejected today a West German promise to free three guerrillas in exchange for two German men held by the commandos. The PFLP said Bonn's promise was too vague.

After a meeting today in Switzerland, the Bern government said that the Red Cross was still its representative for negotiations toward the release of Swiss citizens held by the commandos. It said the Red Cross has "a mandate" to represent the Western nations whose citizens are held.

Libya's Bid

The Swiss have also appealed to the Arab League to intervene as mediators in the bargaining. Of the Arab nations, Libya has offered to act as a go-between, but not in any talks with Israel.

In acknowledging the Front explained that its earlier figure—38—had not included crew members from the three hijacked planes it blew up in the Jordanian desert Saturday after freeing most passengers.

From various sources emerged a breakdown of the nationalities of the remaining hostages. Of them, 37 were said to be American, two Israeli, two German, six Swiss and eight British. West Germany had said it thought six of its nationals were being held, but other sources contradicted this figure.

The Front made it clear that it still wants the freedom of an unspecified number of Arabs held by Israel. One source in Amman put the figure at 600. Israel, however, has refused to knuckle under to what it called this "blackmail."

The Israeli and Jewish-American (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Israel Joins Unity Pledge But Is Fearful

LONDON, Sept. 14 (NYT).—Five nations agreed today on "all or nothing" approach to negotiating the release of hostages held by Arab commandos, but Israel remained deeply worried about the possibility of separate deals with each country.

The five countries—Britain, the United States, West Germany, Switzerland and Israel—affirmed their united stand to demand the release of all the hijack hostages now held at secret hideouts in the Amman area. The exact number of hostages remains unclear with figures ranging from 50 to 56.

[From Bern, the Associated Press reported that a new phase in negotiations with the Arab guerrillas opened today. It said Swiss Chancellor Karl Huber reported that the five-government policy-coordinating council had asked Charles Dubois, Swiss Ambassador to Jordan, to open up all possible channels for negotiations in Amman.]

[Mr. Huber made clear, according to AP, that despite Israeli participation in council sessions as an observer, the council's request did not obligate Israel to release guerrillas it is holding, as demanded by the Arabs.]

[However, Mr. Huber said, the negotiations foreseen by the request would apply to all the hostages, including Israelis.]

[The policy council meeting was called to hear an official Red Cross report on its attempts to mediate between the hijackers, and the nations whose citizens are still in detention, AP reported.]

[The AP reported that the council said its demands were still the release of all hostages, irrespective of nationality, in exchange for seven Arab commandos in Europe and perhaps an unspecified number in Israeli detention. This united front appeared a definitive answer to reports from Amman Sunday that some of the governments involved had broken ranks and made individual deals for the release of their own citizens, according to the wire service story from Bern.]

Today's show of unity by the five nations came after early morning meetings with the Inter-

Like Old Times at the Intercontinental

AMMAN, Sept. 14 (AP).—The bartender, a gleam in his eye, was frantically pouring drinks for dozens of thirsty guests at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel.

"By Allah," he told his assistant, "I would never have believed it."

The six-story hotel, Amman's largest, had not had so many customers since the 1967 Middle East war drove the tourists from Jordan. The hijacking of three airliners by Arab guerrillas was an unexpected windfall for the hotel.

When finally released, nearly 300 passengers sought rooms at the hotel, their bills paid by the airlines. Dozens of newsmen from all over the world swelled the throng.

"We have never had it so good since we opened in 1962," said manager Hanna Tarazi.

The Intercontinental is owned by a company in which the Jordanian government has the majority share and private individuals the rest. Until the six-day war of hijackings,

Hijackings Revive Fortunes of Amman Hotel

1967 it was managed by the Intercontinental Hotel Corp. of New York. But the loss of the holy places to Israel and continuing violence in the Middle East drove away the tourists and the company decided to manage the hotel itself.

With 133 rooms, the hotel was often nearly empty. Business provided mostly by journalists and businessmen, picked up gradually until in May, 70 percent of its rooms were full.

There was a brief boom in June when Arab guerrillas occupied the hotel. They kept all its American, British and German guests hostage for several days. Fighting between the Jordanian Army and the guerrillas subsequently drove almost everyone away and by the end of the month there were only some 60 guests, mostly newsmen.

Perched on a hilltop, the hotel was hit by shell fire during army-guerrilla clashes and staff morale hit a new low. Then came the hijackings.

"It's like the good old days and, believe me, it's a sight for sore eyes," said the receptionist as he juggled with the hotel register and ordered extra beds into the rooms.

Passengers released from the desert airstrip slept in corridors, hallways and unused dining rooms. The nightclub, shut down since the war, became a dormitory. Taxi drivers converged on the Intercontinental like pilgrims on Mecca.

"You good American lady, me show you Amman for only \$25. Okay, make it \$15." But the hijacking victim, straight from the desert and red-eyed with fatigue, headed for bed.

The hijacking brought the hotel its first Israeli guests, and with American Jews, Jordan's Jewish population rose overnight from zero to almost 100.

A bellhop in Arab headress shouldered his way cheerfully through the crowded lobby.

"Mrs. Horowitz, calling Mrs. Horowitz."

Wife of a Brooklyn rabbi, she was an unwilling guest.

"Welcome," beamed the bellhop.

GM Contract Fight Test for Woodcock

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (WF).—Labor union leader in America as a tougher job these days than a new head of the United Auto Workers, Leonard Woodcock.

Mr. Woodcock, successor to the ailing Walter Reuther, is on the line trying to win a new

In Detention 16 Months

High Court in S. Africa Frees 19 for 2d Time in 7 Months

PRETORIA, South Africa, Sept. 14 (Reuters).—A group of 19 African nationalists, including Mrs. Winnie Mandela, wife of jailed African nationalist leader Nelson Mandela, was acquitted today of charges of terrorist activities and plotting the violent overthrow of the government.

It was the second time in seven months they had stood trial, and a jubilant crowd of relatives and friends cheered as they left the Supreme Court for freedom after 16 months in detention, most of it in solitary confinement.

They were accused of being members of banned organizations such as the African National Congress and the South African Communist party in a conspiracy to overthrow the government.

In their first trial last February they were charged on similar counts under the Suppression of Communism Act. They were all acquitted—only to be re-arrested and charged later under the Terrorism Act.

During their second trial, which opened last month, their counsel, Sydney Kentridge, argued that they had already been acquitted

Not at Earlier Trial

Mr. Ramotse did not appear with the 19 at the earlier trial. He was joined with them after their re-arrest. His trial is to continue at a date to be set later.

Mr. Ramotse earlier claimed he had been in detention for more than two years.

Four other women were defendants besides Mrs. Mandela, whose husband, the former leader of the banned African National Congress, is now serving a life sentence.

The arrest and detention of the group of 19 (it was originally 22) had aroused a great deal of reaction in South Africa. There were protests from politicians, churchmen, the press and students over their continued detention.

Prosecutor J. R. Liebenberg received permission from the court to appeal the acquittals.

Pontiff to Visit Manila, Sydney Nov. 27 to Dec. 3

VATICAN CITY, Sept. 14 (AP).—Pope Paul VI will be in the Philippines and Australia on the ninth and longest trip of his reign for seven days, from Nov. 27 through Dec. 3, the Vatican announced today.

The announcement did not specify when the pontiff would leave Rome or when he was due back. It did not give his flight route or say whether there might be any stops along the way.

The announcement, which said that details of the visits were still being worked out, was the first disclosure of official dates.

The Vatican said that the Pope would arrive in Manila on the morning of Nov. 27 and would go on to Sydney on the afternoon of Nov. 30.



WORD TO THE WEST—Identified as Ibrahim, a spokesman for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine addressing newsmen at a conference in Amman.

Rightist Youths in U.S. Vow To Fight 'Lunacy of New Left'

By Joseph B. Treaster

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 14 (UPI).—It was a meeting of young counter-revolutionaries. Their means, they said, would be non-violent, but somehow they had to stop the radical leftists from destroying the republic.

There were the Young Americans for Freedom (YAF), a group of politically conservative youths who embody much of what so many older Americans had begun to think was a part of the past.

Nearly 500 of them came from as far away as Hawaii to the University of Hartford to exchange ideas on ways of defeating the revolutionaries and advancing conservative political thought and action to the heroes of the conservative movement.

At a four-day meeting, they resolved to redouble their offensive against the radicals on the left. There was no formal vote, but nearly all the discussions turned toward "anti-New Left strategy."

As the fall semester begins, many young conservatives said they intend to circulate petitions

indicating that students want to "keep the schools open" no matter what happens during the year. And, they said, they are prepared to seek injunctions and to file suits against university administrators who yield to radical demands.

At least five YAF cases went to court last spring. "Too many university officials have seen fit to only deal with the radical minority," Ronald F. Dockal, the national secretary of YAF, said.

These officials have opted to ignore the opinions of the majority of students and local YAF chapters," he said. "A reluctant administration must be shown that students are fed up with their smug, weak-kneed and negatively liberal approach to the outrages of the hyper-radicals."

The YAF also spoke of attempting to infiltrate student governments and newspapers—which they maintain are dominated by liberals—and to present a broader front that is not so much distinctly conservative as it is anti-radical.

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 5)

Urges U.S. and Russia to Act

Thant Asks Peace Talks Be Saved

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 14 (AP)—Secretary-General U Thant, who has been in the United States and the Soviet Union today to take joint positive action in what could be a last chance to head off a new Middle East war. He declared it was crucial that the two superpowers, buttressed by Britain and France, prevent fail-

ure of the Israeli-Arab peace talks under UN special envoy Gunnar Jarring. In a blunt assessment of the big power role in the UN, he declared: "This is, I firmly believe, the way the United Nations was and is intended to work on difficult and dangerous problems, and it

will be a happy augury for the future if, in its 25th anniversary year, an impressive demonstration of this process could be given to the world."

Mr. Thant's convictions were expressed in the introduction to his annual report on the work of the UN submitted a day before the opening of the 25th anniversary session of the 126-nation General Assembly.

Mr. Thant made clear that he believed the one hope for Middle East peace rested in resumption of the suspended Arab-Israeli peace talks. Only then, he added, would it become clear whether Israel and the Arabs were prepared to accept compromises and take risks, "which are the inescapable price for peaceful settlement."

He said the current peace move demonstrated that the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France, working both within and outside the UN, could provide a firm base for successful UN action.

Other Problems Noted

Discussing other UN problems, he described the financial position of the UN as "worse than ever before and steadily deteriorating." He said this had forced the organization to a "hand to mouth existence" scarcely befitting its dignity. He blamed the situation on the continued refusal of "certain governments" to pay assessments in the regular UN budget for servicing of UN bonds and certain other activities—a reference principally to the Soviet Union and France, which refuse to pay assessments for the 1961 emergency bond issue which saved the UN from bankruptcy after its intervention in the Congo.

But Mr. Thant said that all was not gloom on the international scene.

"Some Cautious Optimism" He noted that in the last two or three years he had reported a general deterioration of the international situation, but that on the eve of the 25th anniversary he could express "some cautious optimism."

He said this was based on the end of the Nigerian civil war, the recent treaty concluded between the Soviet Union and West Germany, the decision of the United States and the Soviet Union to keep talking about strategic arms limitation, and the increasing interest displayed in tackling basic environmental problems on an international level.

Unopposed for the presidency of the assembly's 25th session is Edward Hambro, of Norway, a second generation diplomat whose experience goes back to the League of Nations.

When he takes the chair at the opening meeting, he will be following in the footsteps of his father, the late Carl Hambro, who was the last president of the League's assembly 1939-49.

Romanian Jet Is Hijacked To Munich

4 Hungarians Held; Jet to Be Returned

MUNICH, Sept. 14 (AP)—A Romanian airliner with 34 passengers was hijacked after taking off from Budapest today and landed at Munich's Riem Airport.

The police took three men, one woman and two children—altogether into custody shortly after the British-built BAC-1-11 jet came to a stop. Two of the men were armed, but offered no resistance, police said.

The police said four of the six were members of one family—a married couple and the two children.

The Tarom Romanian National Airline plane was on a flight from Bucharest via Budapest to Prague. The police said the hijackers boarded the airliner in Budapest. After the plane landed, police boarded it.

The passengers, crew and hijackers were taken off the plane. A bomb said to be aboard was found to be a dummy, the police said. They added there apparently was no fight aboard the jet. The captain almost immediately heeded the hijackers' demands and changed course. The plane continued its scheduled flight after refueling here.

It was the second plane from a Communist East European country to be hijacked to West Germany. In Nuremberg, eight Czechoslovaks are on trial for the hijacking of a CSA airliner June 8. A Polish plane was hijacked to West Berlin last November and a French court sentenced two East Germans to two years in prison.

In Vienna, Austrian authorities said the hijacking took place over Linz and that the hijackers apparently had been heading for Vienna when the plane suddenly turned and went to Munich instead.

Air Hijackings—A Boon for Boats

PARIS, Sept. 14 (UPI)—The French Line reported today that reservation requests for passage on the Queen Elizabeth 2 and the liner France have more than quadrupled in the wake of recent airline hijackings.

A company spokesman said the France would likely be able to cope with the increased demand now in the off-season.

The Queen Elizabeth 2 called on Le Havre last week after taking on a rush of last-minute passengers, the spokesman said.



THATCHER AND TURTLE—English schoolboy Michael Thatcher, released by Arab guerrillas from the hijacked BOAC airliner, arriving in London, clutching the turtle which bore the desert airstrip—orange with him.

Hijacked Children Fly Home To Their Hijacked Parents

ROME, Sept. 14 (AP)—Three suburban New York children were winging home today to join their parents and compare notes on all hijackings: the children were on one hijacked plane on Sept. 6; the parents were on another, on which a hijack was foiled.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Hirsch, of New Rochelle, were aboard the El Al plane in which a steward killed one hijacker and passengers subdued a second. The three Hirsch children—Susan, 15, Howard, 13, and Robert, 10—were flying home from a trip to Israel aboard a TWA jetliner which hijackers took to the desert near Amman.

Today the three Hirsch children flew into Rome from Nicosia, Cyprus, had a two hour rest-stop, and then flew on to New York. "When we landed in Amman, we heard that an El Al plane had also been hijacked," said Robert. "But we didn't know it was our parents until two days ago when we saw it in the paper."

The children were among hostages released in Amman yesterday morning.

"Were they afraid? Robert: 'Afraid? Not really. Only when we heard we had been sitting on dynamite the whole time.' Howard: 'No. But since we hadn't been home for a week, I thought my mother maybe might get worried.'"

Eban Suggests Amman Lacks Power to Make Peace Pact

By James Feron

TEL AVIV, Sept. 14 (NYT)—Foreign Minister Abba Eban said today that he thought the Jordanian government no longer had the capacity to negotiate a peace treaty with Israel.

Speaking to newsmen, Mr. Eban said that Israel remained "formally" committed to negotiate with Jordan but "realistically it is not likely that the Jordanian government would be the agent in a separate and sovereign peace accord."

Mr. Eban formally expressed at a news conference his government's growing concern over Israel's Jordanian and Egyptian fronts.

He said that while Israel is "not intervening" in the convulsions in Jordan, "we find growing irrefutable evidence of an increasingly massive buildup within the cease-fire zone, and scarcely a day passes without new violations."

A few hours after he spoke, Israeli military officials said they had issued a new complaint to the United Nations of a "grave violation" by Egypt of the cease-fire.

"The complaint, which Israel said was based on aerial reconnaissance conducted yesterday, stated that SAM-2 and SAM-3 operational missile batteries were advanced into the sector within 19 miles of the Suez Canal."

It added that "construction and preparation work for additional missiles also was detected. An announcement last Friday of an alleged Egyptian violation referred to SAM-3s having been moved into the standstill zone, a 30-mile band that straddles both sides of the Suez Canal."

U.S. Warning To Guerrillas

(Continued from Page 1)

that the United States was not informed in advance that the Israelis were going to arrest 450 Arabs in occupied territory. The Arabs were suspected of having connections with the Popular Front.

"Our efforts continue to be to work with the five nations involved through the International Red Cross to obtain the release of all hostages being detained by the hijackers," Mr. Ziegler said.

"I don't have a view to give you on the actions of the Israeli government."

Mr. Ziegler would give no indication of whether the United States believed that the Israeli action would further complicate an already difficult diplomatic situation. He characterized the seizure of the Arabs in occupied territories as "an independent action" of the Israeli government.

"To my knowledge we were not informed of it," Mr. Ziegler said. He said that President Nixon was continuing to keep in close touch with the situation. He described the President as, "of course, relieved by the safe return of most hostages but deeply concerned about the missing passengers."

The Nixon administration was expected to send to Congress later today its proposals for financing the additional security measures put into effect on American airliners to prevent future hijacking.

Angello, who carried two false passports, was born in California, the FBI said. He was a resident of Nicaragua and American parents.

According to reports here, Angello was known as an agitator in South American politics, but the FBI had no record of any links he may have had with the Palestinian guerrillas.

The State Department has decided not to demand possession of Angello's body or to request any collections to its disposal, the sources said. Arab guerrillas are said to have demanded its return.

Five Nations Reaffirm Unity In Talks to Free 50 Hostages

(Continued from Page 1)

national Committee of the Red Cross, which tonight said that it would try to protect prisoners held by Arab commandos against poor treatment but would not, for the moment, send back its top-level negotiators to Jordan.

Relay Role Instead, the Red Cross said it has ordered its five-man mission in Amman to find out the specific demands of the guerrillas and relay these demands to the nations involved.

At the same time, the Red Cross addressed an urgent appeal to all parties in the dispute to refrain from reprisals.

The Red Cross statement was made shortly before the Arab hijackers announced in Jordan that they would not agree to any further mediation efforts to obtain the release of the passengers and crew of the hijacked airliners.

Israel, unhappy over the recent mediation effort of the Red Cross, was worried that negotiations would eventually split the countries apart and lead to separate talks for the commandos.

"It would, of course, be most unfortunate for Israel," said one diplomat in London close to the negotiations. "Israel would only suffer if there were separate negotiations. And the situation between Israel and the Arab countries would certainly get worse."

A large number of the passengers kept as hostages by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine are Israeli citizens.

The commandos appear to be using Jewish passengers—Israeli and non-Israeli—as their major bargaining points and to be making no distinction between Israelis and Jews with dual citizenship.

During the recent negotiating by the Red Cross, Israel was unhappy with André Rochat, the head of the team that sought to secure the release of the hostages.

Earlier Record The Israelis felt that Mr. Rochat had "poorly handled" the Red Cross's attempt to release captured and wounded Israeli pilots shot down over Syria. "The Red Cross was denied access to them; some of them died and there were flagrant violations of the Geneva Convention," a source said.

The Israelis also felt that Mr. Rochat's years and ties in the Arab countries would make him lean toward the commandos in negotiations. During the weekend, the Israelis grew even more concerned with rumors—later denied—that Mr. Rochat was hoping to make separate agreements for each commando spokesman.

In Bern, the AP reported that the Red Cross's negotiating team was under direction of Middle East delegate Rochat until International Red Cross vice-president Jacques Freymond took over at the end of last week. The AP noted that both returned from Amman to Switzerland Sunday, accompanied by other members of the mission.

[It reported that Swiss Chancellor Huber said yesterday that one of the Red Cross's main problems had been "to find a valid negotiating partner. It is hard to determine who is in control and who could assume any obligations among the commandos.]

Commando spokesmen said today that they gave British, Swiss and West German diplomats in Amman some messages from the hostages to their families. A Palestine Red Crescent official said the messages were personal, consisting mostly of assurances of the hostages' well-being. The official claimed the U.S. Embassy refused to accept a number of messages.

A U.S. spokesman denied the report, saying: "When we heard of this, we asked the International Red Cross to handle the transmission of the messages, as is proper in such cases." The Red Cross has a field team of several representatives here, although its medical aides, sent to Jordan to care for passengers in the desert last week, have returned to Geneva.

An American Embassy military aide, Sgt. Irwin Graham, was freed today by commandos who had kidnapped him a week ago. An embassy representative said Sgt. Graham had been well treated, but was too fatigued to meet newsmen.

The remaining 50-odd hostages were split up into groups of three and each group was hidden in a different place around Jordan, for "their security and that of the guerrillas," according to a commando spokesman.

A PFLP spokesman said today that there had been no new Front contacts with the Palestine Liberation Organization, the central commando committee which condemned the blowing up of the three jetliners and suspended the Front's membership in the PLO. The Front had reacted threateningly, saying that unless it was reinstated, it would cease to abide by agreements reached with the PLO. It was not clear whether the cited agreements referred to treatment of hostages or relations with the Jordanian Army.

75 Arabs Are Freed

(Continued from Page 1)

released, as now seems to be happening, their vulnerability would be vividly demonstrated.

One of three prominent West Bank Arabs sent to Amman late last week to make contact with leaders of the Popular Front, Dr. Zai Kamchawi, told an Israeli radio interviewer that the Israeli authorities has asked him and the two other Arabs to warn the Popular Front leaders that Israel was prepared to take the following steps if the airline hostages are not released—all known relatives of the guerrilla leaders would be jailed, houses of any known guerrilla activists would be blown up, and the death penalty would be instituted for any terrorist apprehended.

The three men managed to spend only two minutes with Popular Front leaders, Dr. Kamchawi said, and they told me they were not in a position to even hear about what the Israelis want."

Guerrillas Say Jordan Violates Truce for 2d Day

AMMAN, Sept. 14 (Reuters)—Commando spokesmen tonight reported attacks by Jordanian forces on guerrilla units in north Jordan for the second day in breach of last Thursday's cease-fire.

A spokesman here for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine said fighting was going on in villages in the Irbid area, where there have been repeated clashes over the past two weeks.

The spokesman accused the Jordanian authorities of reinforcing their positions in various parts of Amman. Scattered shots were heard in the northern part of the capital today.

The newspaper Fatah—organ of the Central Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization—said it had called for an indefinite general strike to force official compliance with commando demands for a national government. It did not fix a date for the strike.

A PLO spokesman said today that a 1,200-man unit of Iraqi troops had been placed today under command of a PLO unit, the Palestine Liberation Army.

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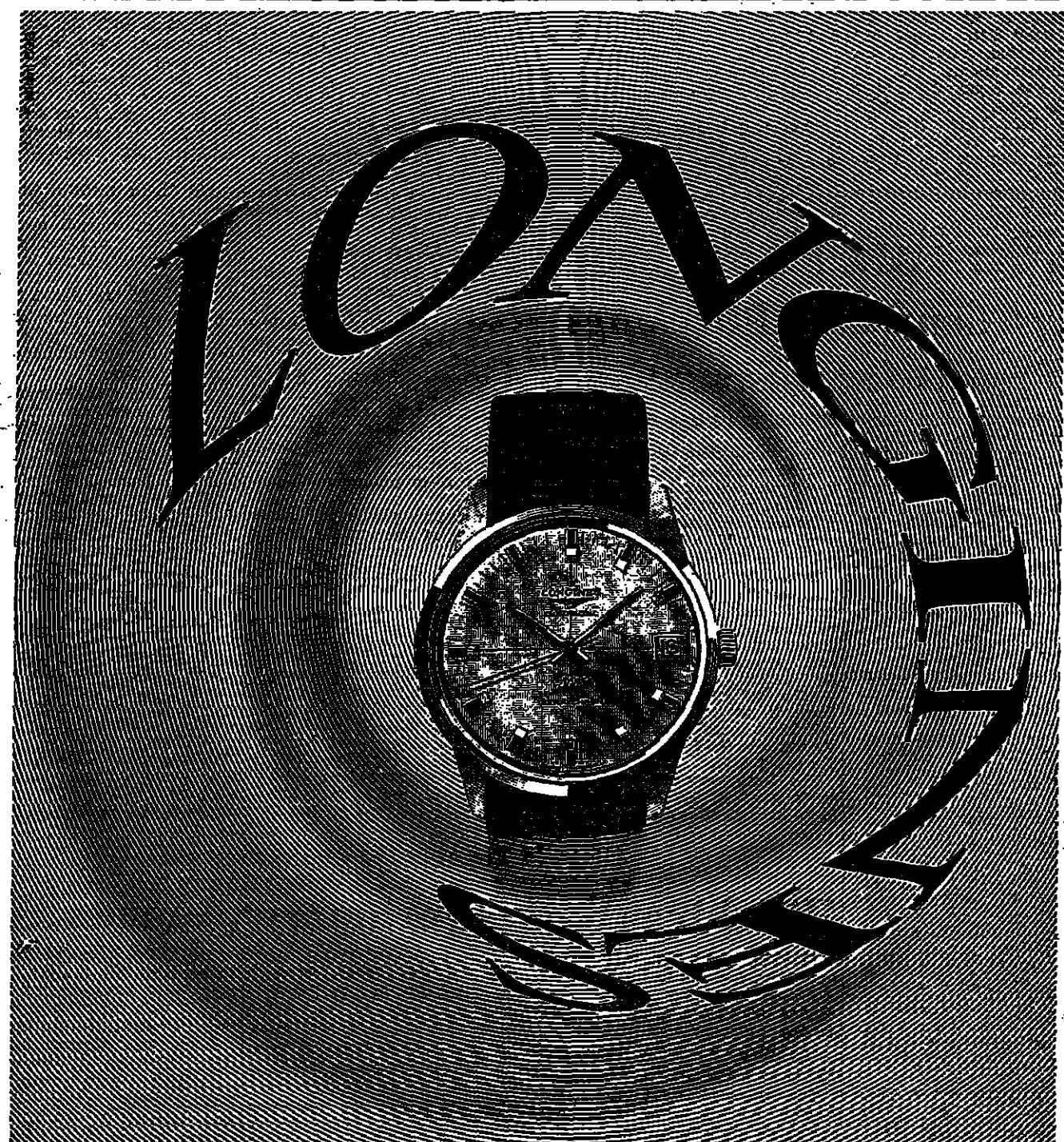
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BARRIE	23-24	Partly cloudy
BELGRADE	23-24	Partly cloudy
BELMONT	23-24	Very cloudy
BIRMINGHAM	23-24	Partly cloudy
BUDAPEST	23-24	Sunny
CALCUTTA	23-24	Sunny
CASABLANCA	23-24	Sunny
COVENTRY	23-24	Partly cloudy
COPENHAGEN	23-24	Partly cloudy
DUBLIN	23-24	Partly cloudy
EDINBURGH	23-24	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	23-24	Partly cloudy
GENOVA	23-24	Partly cloudy
HELSINKI	23-24	Very cloudy
ISTANBUL	23-24	Partly cloudy
LAS PALMAS	23-24	Partly cloudy
LONDON	23-24	Partly cloudy
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MOSCOW	23-24	Cloudy
MUNICH	23-24	Partly cloudy
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NICE	23-24	Partly cloudy
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PRAGUE	23-24	Partly cloudy
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THE HAGUE	23-24	Partly cloudy
VIENNA	23-24	Partly cloudy
ZURICH	23-24	Partly cloudy

Revolts by Taxpayers Close Many St. Louis Area Schools

By William K. Stevens

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 14 (UPI)—A major revolt of taxpayers—believed to be the biggest and most serious of its kind to date—has shut 48,000 pupils out of classes in four suburban school districts north of St. Louis, and threatens to do the same for 35,000 more students in two neighboring districts next month.

Kennedy Scores College Hijackers

BOSTON, Sept. 14 (UPI)—Student demonstrators who seize college buildings in a show of force are just as much "hijackers" as the Arab commandos who took over airliners, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy said last night.

Addressing enthusiastic students at Boston University, the Massachusetts Democrat urged them to avoid violence or coercion in working for social change. A decision faces the nation's students this academic year, he said.

Negro Heads Of 9 Colleges Assail Nixon

By James T. Woolen
CHICAGO, Sept. 14 (UPI)—The presidents of nine financially-troubled Negro colleges have assailed the Nixon administration of intensifying racial tensions by failing to support black education.

"It's five minutes before doomsday in this country," warned Dr. Lucius H. Pitts, president of Miles College in Birmingham, Ala., "and they're ignoring the very institutions that remain in touch with young black Americans."

The presidents, in a conference here yesterday, said massive government and private grants for operational necessities would not only strengthen the 109 black schools in the nation but help also to alleviate much of the racial tension.

"Instead," said Dr. Vivian Henderson, president of Clark College in Atlanta, "the Nixon administration's utter lack of sensitivity on this point, purposeful or otherwise, is feeding the flames that already roar in the hearts of many black students."

One particularly animated exchange between Dr. Pitts and Peter Mousoulite, an executive in the regional offices of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, illustrated the intensity of their discontent.

"We want you to find out where our regional offices are," Mr. Mousoulite, a dapper white man, was saying. "We want you to find out where they are and go to them so that we can offer you our experience."

Dr. Pitts, a tall, muscular, graying clergyman, rose from his chair, pointed a blunt finger toward Mr. Mousoulite and said angrily:

"We know where the regional offices are. We can read now and some of us can write," he said. "But it's clear and obvious to all of us that the federal government is lacking."

Mr. Mousoulite sat down and Dr. Pitts described in detail the reasons for his frustration as a college president.

A lack of commitment by the federal government, private philanthropy, and the organized church to the health and viability of higher black education.

A malaise of special project grants and loans from the federal government, most of which are unavailable to black colleges and tend to deepen their financial crises by requiring cost sharing.

A tendency on the part of the government and the private sector to determine standards of educational excellence for black colleges based on Anglo-Saxon concepts.

pupils in St. Louis's 25 suburban school districts are affected by the rebellion, which has led to the consistent defeat of school tax levies—two being rejected last week—in the six predominantly white, middle-class districts that lie across the top of the city.

The revolt here is a dramatic example of a financial crisis in public education across the country. The crisis appears to grow out of a tax structure that is widely criticized as placing too heavy a burden on localities. And it appears to be compounded of the twin pressures of inflation and recession; of sometimes heated clashes over education philosophy; of a deepening mistrust of educators by some of those who must pay the educational bill; and of a more skeptical attitude among voters that denies to education the no-questions-asked approval that many Americans have traditionally accorded it.

Last Thursday, voters in the 20,000-pupil Ferguson-Florissant district north and east of St. Louis Municipal Airport rejected for the fifth time a tax increase of 48 cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. A school-opening date was not scheduled for the district.

Last Tuesday, voters in the 9,000-pupil St. Charles district rejected levies. St. Charles has set a new election for Sept. 26. Its board has deferred a decision on the opening of school until the state attorney general rules on whether the board must pay a full year's salary to its teachers if classes do not run a full year.

Ritenour, with 10,000 students, and Wentzville, with 7,000, closed their schools pending new levy elections today. If the levies pass, Ritenour will open its schools tomorrow and Wentzville on Wednesday. In neither case has the school board decided what to do in the event of yet another failure.

Referendums on property tax increases to cover increased operating costs, as well as on bond issues for construction, have been defeated in record numbers across the country during the past two years. But in only a few instances have the defeats resulted in locked classrooms. That happened first in the winter of 1968-69, in Youngstown, Ohio, for five weeks. Other Ohio cities have since undergone similar experiences, but this is the most widespread shutdown.

Philadelphia Reopens
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14 (AP)—This city's 275 public schools, fifth largest educational system in the nation, began functioning today after a week late—as 13,900 teachers returned to their jobs while negotiations for a new contract continued in a 30-day cooling-off period. Classes for the 280,000 boys and girls begin tomorrow.

Trouble in Alabama
MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 14 (AP)—Police arrested two Negroes for trespassing at trouble-plagued Murphy High School today and searched each room for two others accused of taking 60 cents from a white pupil.

Riot-trained police ringed the campus as they did Friday, when four Negro pupils were arrested, one for allegedly hurting a white pupil and the others on charges of failing to obey an officer's order. School officials claim most of the trouble has been caused by outsiders. Police said the two arrested today could not justify their presence at the school.

Mrs. Nixon Revokes Firing of Secretary
WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (UPI)—The White House, in an apparently sudden switch, has decided to retain Miss Carol Reavis of Little Rock, Ark., as Mrs. Nixon's appointments secretary.

Miss Reavis, 30, was fired last week, according to informed sources. Miss Reavis had been confirmed as "overqualified."

But Mrs. Connie Stuart, the first lady's staff director, said today that Miss Reavis was staying on.



NAMING THE TARGET—United Auto Workers president Leonard Woodcock announcing that General Motors would be struck if no new contract was agreed upon.

UAW Chief's Future Depends On Results of Contract Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

power structure in Detroit. But Mr. Woodcock's twin-target plan not only should enable the UAW to pick off the Chrysler Co. with or without a strike, and get a settlement suggesting a pattern, but it also provides the option to strike the giant GM company untouched by a work stoppage since 1948—and that would satisfy many of the more militant trade unionists within the UAW.

At the same time, the twin targets of GM and Chrysler give the Ford Co. a chance to move into a favorable position with its new Pinto model before GM gets a chance to get started with its new small car, the Vega. That is, unless GM avoids a strike by signing on the dotted line.

Mr. Woodcock, somewhat proudly explained that letting Ford go after with the Pinto provided one counter to foreign import competition; he didn't say that the Pinto (because of engine and other components and place of assembly) is really a cross-breed of foreign and domestic manufacture. But it sounds good, as does the rest of Mr. Woodcock's approach. The tactics have been masterful so far. What remains to be seen is if they work.

It seems clear that nobody really wants a strike. But Mr. Reuther goaded in 1967, as he freely admitted later, in taking a ceiling of 8 cents an hour on annual cost-of-living increases. In two years, that has cost the auto workers 36 cents an hour, and, consequently, Mr. Woodcock is working hard to "uncap the escalator"—demanding new cost-of-living increases at one cent for each 3.10-of-1-percent jump on the consumer price index, no matter how high the index goes.

All told, Mr. Woodcock appears to be shooting for a package that will provide about 35 percent more money in wages and benefits over a three-year period, compared with about 15 or 16 percent that the companies offered for openers.

The problem for the companies is that, if they give in to an open-ended escalator clause, they will have to push prices up, assuming they want to maintain historical profit margins; just at the time they're rolling out the new breed of cars.

Nixon Appoints Tricia
WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (UPI)—President Nixon today appointed his daughter Tricia, 24, to be one of the new seven members of the board of trustees of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts for a ten-year term.

U.S. to Use Computers, \$15 Rewards To Catch, Help Capture Deserters
WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (UPI)—The Pentagon said today it will start using computers and cash rewards in dealing with deserters and servicemen who go Absent Without Official Leave (AWOL).

New regulations, signed Aug. 24 by Deputy Defense Secretary David Packard, for the first time brought all branches of the armed forces under a unified system for handling deserters and those who are AWOL, a Pentagon spokesman said.

Under the new rules, a deserter is classified as anyone who is AWOL for more than 30 days, is absent for any period when guilty of a violation of the Uniform Code of Military Justice or who seeks asylum in a foreign country.

A serviceman is considered AWOL under the new rules when he is absent without authority for fewer than 30 days.

The regulations set up a \$15 cash reward for the apprehension and detention of absentees, deserters or escaped prisoners. They also set a reward of \$25 for anyone capturing and returning to the military an absentee or deserter.

Mr. Packard said a computer link will be established between each branch of the service and the Federal Bureau of Investigation National Crime Record System "in order to provide the means for making timely and complete deserter information available to civil law enforcement agencies."

Youths War On 'Lunacy Of New Left'

Will Use U.S. Courts To Fight Radicals

(Continued from Page 1)

Some of them also proposed counter-demonstrations. There are plans to distribute news columns and cartoons from national headquarters and hopes of starting anti-radical underground newspapers.

Some YAFs will also adopt different uniforms for the war. "In a couple of days I'll start growing a beard, letting my hair go and dig out my torn dungarees," said J. Michael Yeager, a 25-year-old Navy veteran and student at the University of Connecticut. "I'll look like a radical but talk like a conservative."

Up from the Boy Scouts, Demolay and 4-H clubs, the YAFs believe in God, most things traditional, and like to pledge allegiance to the flag.

Sometimes they feel lonely and committed to a hopeless battle on colleges swarming with students crying for change in any way, at any cost.

'They're Not Alone'

But according to David A. Kenne, the 25-year-old national chairman of YAF, one accomplishment of the meeting here was the diminution of that feeling. "They saw they're not alone," he said.

Primarily as a reaction to the "Lunacy of the New Left," he said, membership in YAF has nearly doubled in the last two years to about 50,000. Sixty percent of the YAFs are college students and the rest, in about equal proportions, are high school students and young adults mainly in their 20s.

The largest chapters are at the University of Tennessee, University of Texas, Ohio State University and Indiana University.

No Racial Bars

YAFs tend to come from white middle class families. There are no racial or religious bars but there was no evidence at the meeting that the organization attracted significant numbers from any ethnic minority group. Two percent of the membership is black.

As a finale for the meeting this year, William B. Buckley, whom the YAFs call "the godfather," invited them out to his elegant family estate at Sharon in northwestern Connecticut where YAF was created a decade ago. Sen. Barry Goldwater, R., Ariz., had earlier warned them of the dangers of allowing power to be concentrated in Washington, and Sen. Strom Thurmond, R., S. C., had said he saw the country entering a period of guerrilla warfare.

Poster-sized photographs of Mr. Buckley and Sen. Goldwater and their books, along with the writings of Sen. Thurmond and J. Edgar Hoover, sold well during the meeting.

There was also a brisk business in bumper stickers ("Tell it to Hamlet," "Power to the individual," and buttons "Up against the wall Commies," "I am a capitalist," and "Ban the bombers"). One poster read, "Victory over the campus Cong."

U.S. Envoy Denies French Are Lax On Drug Laws

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (Reuters)—The U.S. Ambassador in Paris had denied that his government has French police reports showing lax enforcement of drug laws in France.

In a letter published in the latest issue of Time magazine, Arthur Watson also denied a story which he said had appeared in two unnamed Paris publications suggesting that the U.S. government had evidence "linking French political figures with the narcotics traffic."

Time reported last week that Attorney General John Mitchell told French Interior Minister Raymond Marcellin in July that unless more aggressive action was taken against drug smuggling, French police reports in the possession of the U.S. government would be leaked to the press.

But in his letter Mr. Watson said: "The truth is that we do have a widespread and increasing successful effort to make off the drug traffic in Europe, and the government of President (Georges) Pompidou is helping us in every way that it possibly can."

Tydings's Race Highlights Primaries in 5 States Today

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP)—Five states—Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Rhode Island and Washington—will be holding primary elections tomorrow.

The most closely watched elections will be the four-way struggle for the Democratic nomination for governor in Massachusetts and Sen. Joseph D. Tydings's bid for renomination as the Democratic candidate for the Senate in Maryland.

Massachusetts—Four men are seeking the Democratic nomination for governor. Mayor Kevin H. White, 44, of Boston and Maurice A. Donahue, 59, president of the Massachusetts senate, considered the front runners in the race.

Francis X. Bellotti, 46, a former lieutenant governor, and Kenneth F. O'Donnell, 65, a former aide to President John F. Kennedy, are given little chance of obtaining the nomination. The winner will face Gov. Francis W. Sargent, 55, a Republican, who is unopposed.

Democrats Battle

Four Democrats are also battling for their party's nomination for the seat being vacated by Rep. John W. McCormack. Speaker of the House, Mrs. Louise Day Hicks, 52, a controversial member of the Boston City Council, is heavily favored to win.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy is certain to win Democratic renomination for senator. One race that has attracted national attention is the attempt by the Rev. Robert F. Drinan, 49, a Jesuit priest who is on leave of absence from Boston College Law School, to win the Democratic nomination to the House. Father Drinan, a peace candidate, is battling Rep. Philip J. Philbin, 72, who has held the House seat since 1942.

Maryland—Sen. Tydings is being strongly challenged in the Democratic primary by George P. Mahone, 68, a conservative who has unsuccessfully contested many elections in the state. In the 1966 election for governor, Mr. Mahone's campaign so divided the Democratic party that Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew was able to win his first non-local election.

Sen. Tydings, who sponsored national gun-control legislation, is being strongly opposed by the gun lobby. The winner probably will face Rep. J. Glenn Beal Jr., who is expected to win the Republican nomination to the Senate.

Rhode Island—Another Roman Catholic priest—the Rev. John J. McLaughlin, 43, is unopposed in the Republican primary race for the Senate. Father McLaughlin is seeking to defeat Sen. John O. Pastor, 63, who is seeking a fourth term. Sen. Pastor is expected to defeat John Quattrocchi Jr., 56, a Providence attorney, in the Democratic primary.

Washington—Sen. Henry M. Jackson is expected to win easily.

Nixon Sets Out To Make U.S. Healthiest Nation

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (WP)—In his first attempt to tackle the nation's health-care crisis on a concerted basis, President Nixon has asked federal officials to draft a program that will make Americans the healthiest people in the world.

Within a month the White House will receive the first recommendations from officials of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, who have been working nights and weekends on the program.

HEW's assistant secretary, Roger O. Egeberg, disclosing the new presidential crusade, said Mr. Nixon gave HEW Secretary Elliot L. Richardson the charge of finding out "what is necessary to make this country healthier than any other country in the world."

Although Americans spend more for medical care than any other nation—\$80 billion-plus a year—their aggregate health is worse than that in many other industrialized countries.

America ranks 13th in infant mortality among industrialized nations, seventh in maternal mortality, 18th in life expectancy for men and 11th in life expectancy for women. And by all yardsticks, Americans are less healthy now than they were 20 years ago.

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President's Brother Arouses Competitor's Ire

Don Nixon Doing a Lot for His Company

By Robert L. Jackson
WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The name seems to open doors wherever he goes. And in the past eight months P. Donald Nixon, the President's brother, has been to London, Lisbon, Athens, Rome, Mexico City and Caracas, as well as up and down America's West Coast several times and back and forth between Washington and New York.

Not only does he have easy entrée to business executives, but he seems to be able to see high foreign government officials almost without trying.

"I don't let my brother know when I'm going on trips," said Don Nixon, who was hired last January for a specially created vice-president's post by the Marriott Corp., a Washington-based hotel and restaurant firm that has international operations.

Don Nixon's activities might not normally command much attention, except that he has been calling on many U.S. airline executives. He is asking them to shift their in-flight food catering business to Marriott, and there are indications he has been largely successful.

The airlines are regulated by the federal government—and since President Nixon has sole authority to determine international air routes and who flies them—Don Nixon's efforts are arousing jealousy and bitterness among many of Marriott's in-flight food service competitors, and a degree of uneasiness among some airline officials.

For his part, Don Nixon is aware of the talk about him but is seemingly undisturbed by it.

On foreign trips, when he is calling on potential customers or inspecting Marriott's overseas "kitchens," he is accorded privileges most businessmen would envy.

He dined with officials of the Greek military junta in Athens.

last March, and traveled recently to Caracas and met with two Venezuelan cabinet ministers. About two weeks later—although no one can show a connection—a new U.S. competitor of Marriott's in Caracas, Ara Services, Inc., experienced difficulties with the Venezuelan government and had to suspend its airline catering operations there.

Was Marketing Consultant
Don Nixon had been a marketing consultant for eight years at Ogden Foods before Marriott persuaded him to leave last January to become staff vice-president.

A month later, on Feb. 1, American Airlines switched a \$500,000 annual food catering contract from Ogden to Marriott. This contract at Dulles International Airport near Washington, had been held for five years by Ogden.

An American Airlines spokesman said the decision to change caterers was made earlier—before Don Nixon joined Marriott. Ogden officials said they had given American "superb service" and had received no complaints.

Marriott is headed by board chairman J. Willard Marriott Sr., 70, who has been a longtime friend of President Nixon and a fundraiser for Republican causes. He was chairman of President Nixon's 1969 inaugural committee and organized the national "Honor America Day" program on the grounds of the Washington Monument last July 4.

Don Nixon, 56, is a heavy-set six-footer. He bears a strong facial resemblance to President Nixon, and his voice and gestures are strikingly similar. He lives in Newport Beach, Calif., and works mainly out of Marriott's West Coast office. A Marriott official said Don Nixon was hired because of his long business experience. His salary has not been disclosed.

Don Nixon, for his part, says he has a right to earn his own living. "Just because my brother's President, I don't want to go on relief yet," he says.

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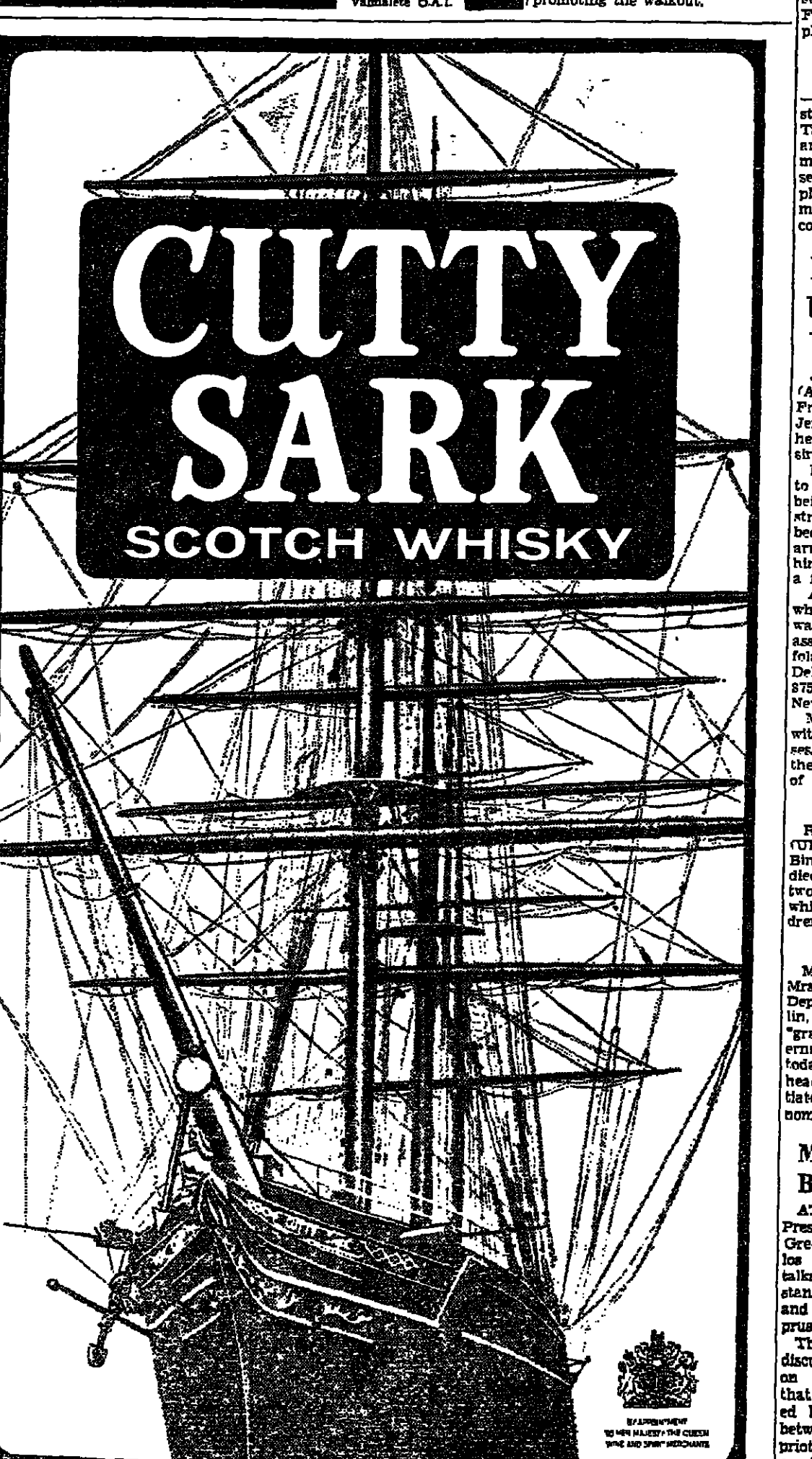
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Typhoon Toll In Philippines Is Put at 200

Storm Flattened Three Towns in a Cove

CASIGURAN, Philippines, Sept. 14 (UPI)—Slowly sand was dug from the beach today by men still bearing the locks of terror and disbelief of a mighty unseen fury that wrecked their homes and killed their families and friends.

Behind the men digging a mass grave were the splintered remains of the town of Casiguran.

No person, no home was untouched by Typhoon George, which in the dawn hours of Friday devastated this once sleepy cove that harbored a population of about 25,000 some 130 miles northwest of Manila. The cove's two other towns were flattened, like Casiguran.

George reportedly with winds of 185 miles per hour—brought death to about 200 peasants, farmers, fishermen and relatives in homes nestled in a valley of the Sierra Madre mountains on the Central Luzon coast.

So far, 132 bodies have been recovered.

Defense Secretary Juan Ponce Enrile said after an inspection of Casiguran that 70 persons still were missing. He estimated that damage would total about \$1.7 million.

For the residents of the cove, almost entirely cut off from the rest of the Philippines, the loss of roads, bridges, schools, homes and other buildings means the virtual loss of their civilization.

No little of sprawling Casiguran and neighboring villages remains. Roofing iron is wrapped around tree stumps. The metal frames of school buildings are twisted and bent. The walls they held gone with the wind. The tons of coconut trees were snapped off as if cut with a giant scythe.

Casiguran has no fresh water, food is scarce and there is not enough medicine to treat the physical ills of the people. A convoy of 70 army trucks bringing supplies from Manila was 42 miles away today, blocked by a landslide that cut the highway snaking through the rugged mountains.

Secretary Enrile said outbreaks of disease are feared. A ship bringing food and tents from Manila will not arrive for at least another day. Meanwhile, privately-owned small aircraft and helicopters are supplementing Philippine Air Force helicopters ferrying in supplies.

Building Workers Still Out in Madrid
MADRID, Sept. 14 (AP).—Construction workers stayed off the job for the sixth day in Madrid today, but there were signs that the strike, called to protest a new labor contract, was coming to an end.

Secretary Enrile said outbreaks of disease are feared. A ship bringing food and tents from Manila will not arrive for at least another day. Meanwhile, privately-owned small aircraft and helicopters are supplementing Philippine Air Force helicopters ferrying in supplies.

Frankie DePaula, U.S. Boxer, Dies; Wounded in May
JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 14 (AP).—Light-heavyweight boxer Frankie DePaula died today in the Jersey City Medical Center where he has been under treatment since May for gunshot wounds.

Mr. DePaula, 30, was admitted to the hospital on May 14 after being shot and wounded on a street. Police said that he had been shot in the back and left arm by someone who ambushed him. He left the apartment of a friend.

Anthony (Gary) Garafola, 41, who, police said, was his manager, was held on a charge of atrocious assault and battery. Mr. Garafola was a co-defendant with Mr. DePaula on a charge of stealing \$75,000 worth of copper from Port Newark in March, 1968.

Mr. DePaula had been charged with conspiracy to steal and possession of the copper, as well as theft. A jury had acquitted him of the possession and theft charges.

Hong Kong Hit
HONG KONG, Sept. 14 (UPI).—Georgia, reduced to a tropical storm now, all but paralyzed Kai Tak International Airport today and forced the closing of financial markets, of schools and of ferry services across Hong Kong Harbor, plus flight cancellations. It was moving north toward the China coast at eight knots.

Dutch Strikes Spread to Philips Eindhoven Plant
ROTTERDAM, Sept. 14 (Reuters).—A wave of labor unrest now sweeping Holland spread further today when 2,000 workers at the Philips electrical works in Eindhoven went on strike for more pay.

The unrest, which is affecting trade and industry, started 15 days ago when 14,000 Rotterdam dockers went on strike for pay increases.

The men have defied an order from the three main trade unions to resume work and this morning they decided to continue their fight for a wage rise of about \$10 a week.

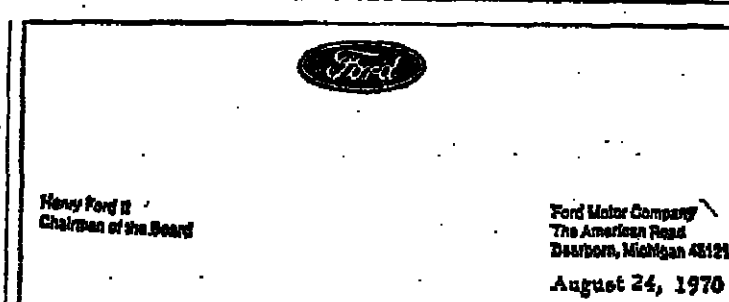
Meanwhile, the Dutch government has sent a note to parliament expressing serious concern over the situation. The note, drawn up at parliament's request and delivered during the weekend, said deterioration in the balance of payments position and the acceleration of wage developments had increased the government's anxiety.

Makarios of Cyprus Begins Athens Talks
ATHENS, Sept. 14 (Reuters).—President Makarios of Cyprus and Greek Premier George Papadopoulos today began a new round of talks aimed at ending the long-standing conflict between Greek and Turkish communities in Cyprus.

The two leaders are expected to discuss in detail a progress report on the Cyprus communal talk that began in June 1968, and ended last month after 56 meetings between Greek and Turkish Cypriot negotiators, diplomatic sources here said. The talks have so far failed to solve several basic disagreements. They will resume next Monday.

Briton to NATO Command
BRUSSELS, Sept. 14 (AP).—Henry Mott Wilson, chief army scientist at Britain's Ministry of Defense, has been appointed head of the technical center of the supreme allied command in Europe.

Mr. Wilson, 60, succeeds Robert Kahal, who will become scientific adviser to the secretary of the U.S. Air Force.



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Mr. Jean Jacques Servan-Schreiber
25, rue de Berri
Paris 86, France

Dear Mr. Servan-Schreiber:

As you undoubtedly know, our decision to purchase a site near Bordeaux has now been announced by the French government.

Although this location was being considered at the time of your recent visit, the decision to purchase had not yet been made. Before making this decision, we gave careful consideration, as we always do, to the advantages and disadvantages of a number of locations. The site near Bordeaux appeared, for several reasons, to be the best for our present purposes.

I am sorry that we could not take advantage of your suggestion, but we shall keep it in mind if, at any time in the future, it appears desirable to undertake an additional expansion of our activities in France.

I enjoyed our recent discussions and hope to see you again.

Jay Linenich
Henry Ford

Ford Letter Hotly Disputed In Bordeaux Election Clash

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Sept. 14.—What did Henry Ford 2d really mean in his letter to Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber explaining that Bordeaux had been chosen as site for the new Ford Motor Co. plant in France?

This question brought the Bordeaux election campaign between Mr. Servan-Schreiber and Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas today to its bitterest peak.

Mr. Servan-Schreiber released the letter and said that it proved that Mr. Chaban-Delmas—and the government—was lying. Mr. Chaban-Delmas called a press conference, accused Mr. Servan-Schreiber of "falsifying" the French translation of the Ford letter and angrily pledged himself to seeing that "this kind of man" Servan-Schreiber "never approaches the levers of command of my country."

Meanwhile, Ford officials, who have admitted that they were "not happy" over the political implications of the affair, could only be more distressed than a letter from Mr. Ford himself has only served to further confuse the situation.

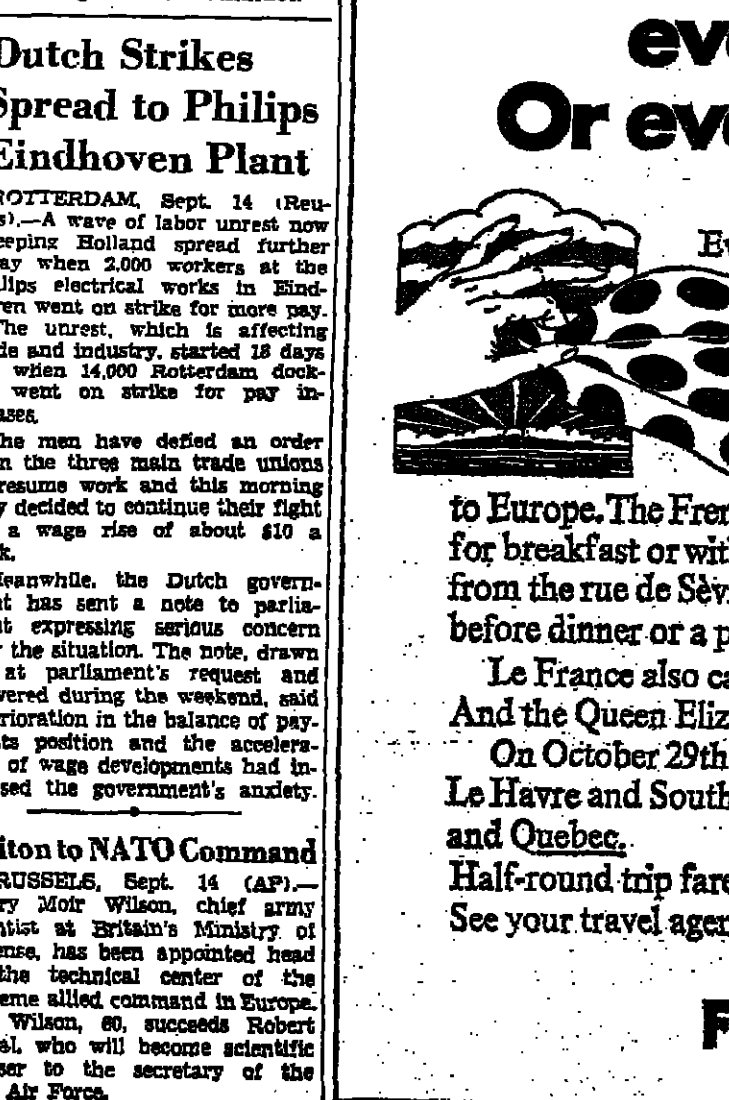
Decision Unmade
In English, the Ford letter seems straightforward enough. Mr. Ford writes that, when he last saw Mr. Servan-Schreiber on Aug. 3, "the decision to purchase a site near Bordeaux for the plant had not yet been made."

Armed with this sentence, Mr. Servan-Schreiber, in an interview today with the Bordeaux newspaper Sud-Ouest, accused Mr. Chaban-Delmas—and the government—of lying in announcing that Ford had reached its decision late in June, before the Bordeaux campaign began.

Mr. Servan-Schreiber charged that Mr. Chaban-Delmas, who is also mayor of Bordeaux, used his position as prime minister to secure the plant for Bordeaux and insure his victory in the special election for the National Assembly next Sunday.

Mr. Chaban-Delmas denounced Mr. Servan-Schreiber today as "irresponsible" for accusing the "prime minister of his country, the government and civil service of traffic in government influence."

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Le France also calls at Bremerhaven on October 1st and 29th. And the Queen Elizabeth 2 at Cobh on September 22nd.

On October 29th from Bremerhaven and October 30th from Le Havre and Southampton, Le France sails to New York and Quebec.

Half-round trip fares start at \$ 239.

See your travel agent for further details.

FRANCE/QE 2

Catholic Theology Congress Embattled Over Resolutions

BRUSSELS, Sept. 14 (AP).—Rebels today won a victory against the organizers of one of the biggest Roman Catholic theological meetings of modern times with the scrapping of 28 draft resolutions on the future of the Church.

The Rev. Edward Schillebeeckx of the Netherlands, the congress chairman, said it would be decided tomorrow whether any formal resolutions would be voted when the congress ends Thursday. The alternative would be general statements of ideas which would not bind the participants.

Meanwhile, working groups dealing with particular topics will each elect a chairman and secretary to replace those designated in advance.

The congress is organized by the progressive theological review Concilium. Most of the participants—there are more than 300—belong to the magazine's editorial board, although some conservatives and non-Catholics have also been invited. Observers are expected to total nearly 800.

Since the Concilium group wants resolutions, observers said it seemed likely that the rebels' objection would be overruled. The purpose of clear resolutions would be to influence the Vatican and Church leaders.

The Rev. Jan Kerkhofs, head of the congress press service, said the congress organization is being "attacked from both left and right."

For today's discussion on "What Is the Christian Message?" four of the original draft resolutions were adopted as "guidelines."

Topics to be discussed later in the congress are "The Presence of the Church in Tomorrow's Society" and "Structures in the Church of the Future."

There have also been objections to the low female representation at the congress. Father Kerkhofs said that 24 were invited, but only nine accepted.

Viet Cong Envoy To Peace Talks Returns to Paris

PARIS, Sept. 14 (AP).—Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, the Viet Cong's chief peace talks delegate, returned to Paris today after a three-month absence and indicated she had nothing new to put on the conference table.

Mrs. Binh's return follows by less than three weeks that of North Vietnamese Ambassador Xuan Thuy. Both boycotted the deadlocked talks to protest the absence of a full-fledged U.S. chief delegate. President Nixon waited until July to name a successor to Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, who left Paris in December. David K.E. Bruce, his replacement, arrived here last month.

Another arrival expected in the next few days is South Vietnamese Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky, who bears the title of "overall supervisor" of his country's peace talks team. There have been rumors he may attend a conference session.

Asked about this, Mrs. Binh said, "I don't really care whether Ky attends the conference. But I want to stress that as long as the American government hangs onto the present Saigon administration, no progress can be made at the conference."

Couve de Murville Will Visit Red China

PARIS, Sept. 14 (Reuters).—Maurice Couve de Murville, former French prime minister, will make a three-week private visit to China next month, informed sources said here today.

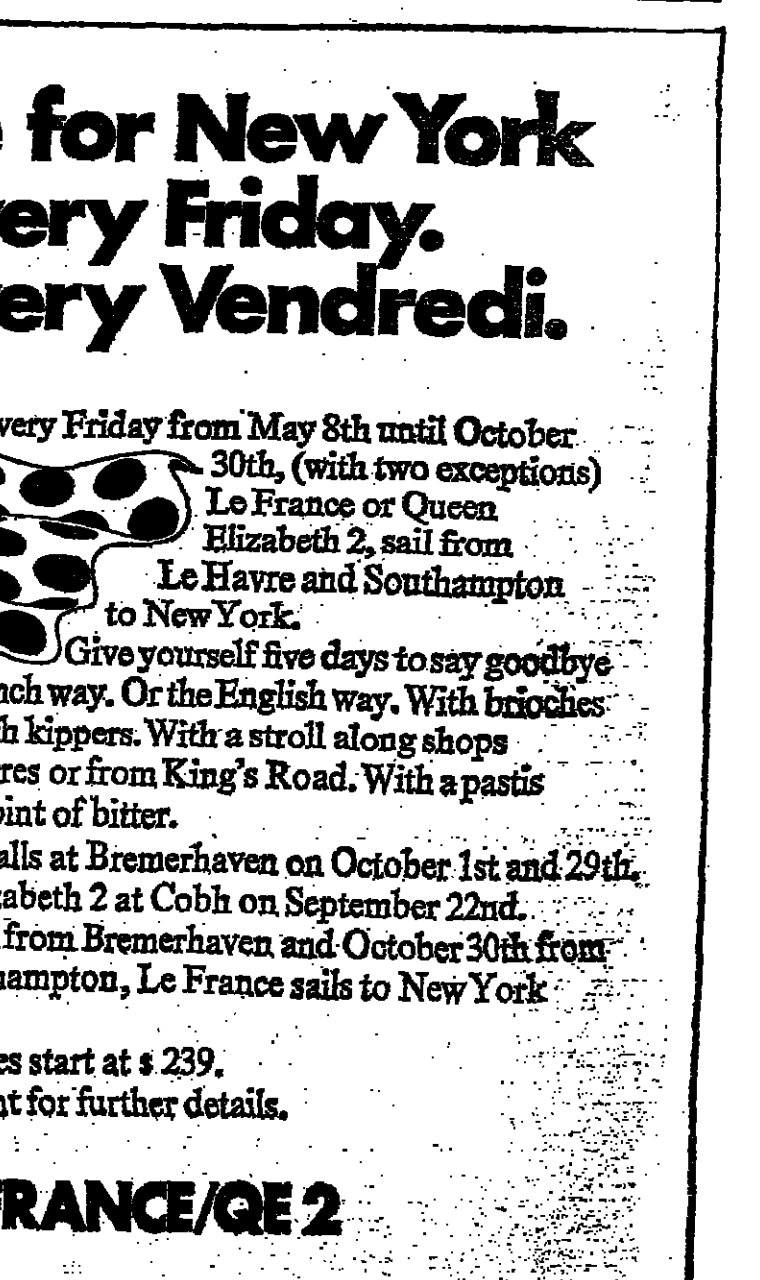
Mr. Couve de Murville, who served Gen. Charles de Gaulle for ten years as foreign minister, is expected to be received by Chinese leaders although he holds no official post at present, the sources said. France and China established relations in 1964.

Giant Tanker Aquarius Sinks Off Oman Coast

MUSCAT, Sept. 14 (Reuters).—The 214,000-ton U.S.-owned tanker Aquarius has sunk off the coast of Oman after a collision four days ago with a Russian ship, reports reaching here today said.

One member of the tanker's crew died in the collision and 51 others were taken aboard the Russian vessel.

The Russian ship, Svetlogorsk, was badly damaged and is reported heading for Basra.



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Handwritten text in a box at the top center of the page.

Cambodian Troops Reel Back From Biggest Assault on Reds

PHNOM PENH, Sept. 14 (UPI).—Dazed, grim-faced Cambodian troops involved in Cambodia's biggest offensive of the war pulled back today in orderly fashion from the town of Tang Kauk after suffering heavy losses in a nine-hour mortar and artillery duel last night and early today.

The eight battalion task force had met no major resistance during a 17-mile advance to Tang Kauk, 62 miles north of Phnom Penh, and their mood had been a festive one. The soldiers laughed and joked then. But today, there was stunned silence.

The highway was clogged with soldiers carrying their machine guns and mortars as they pulled back to Svay Mas, three miles south of Tang Kauk. Military officials insisted the withdrawal was not a retreat, but a strategic move to permit fresh troops to replace the hard-hit Cambodians.

All Night Attack

The Cambodian high command placed official government casualties in the attack at seven dead and 87 wounded, but officers on the spot said dead and wounded were more than 100. The command said the Communists left 20 dead on the ground. U.S. observation planes reported 200 more Communist bodies sighted from the air.

The Communist attack "lasted all night," a spokesman said. "They came at us on all flanks. There were mortars, rockets and 57-mm recoilless rifles."

"We stayed in our positions."

20 Die in Mexico Crash

SAN RAFAEL, Mexico, Sept. 14 (UPI).—A bus crowded with vacationing nurses slammed into a parked tow truck, killing 20 persons and critically injuring 20, federal highway police said today.

used artillery and called in air strikes," he said.

In South Vietnam, Communist forces attacked government infantry outside fire base O'Reilly with a barrage of hundreds of mortar rounds, but were driven off after an hour of heavy fighting, government military spokesmen said today.

The commander of the South Vietnamese division holding the base said O'Reilly will be held until the fall monsoon rains reach the area. He said the artillery base would be closed late this month or early next month.

The commander said the pullout could be accomplished if government units in jungles around the mountain-top outpost can drive North Vietnamese troops away.

A battalion of Communist troops is believed to be within three miles of O'Reilly, which has been under heavy pressure since July 1.

Meanwhile, the United States cut its troop strength in Vietnam to 396,300 men last week, the lowest level since early 1967, the U.S. Command announced today.

American spokesmen said the latest U.S. withdrawal of 3,200 troops brought the level of forces in Vietnam as of Sept. 10, to the lowest point since Jan. 7, 1967, when there were 555,400 U.S. servicemen in the country.

Laotians Pushed Back

VIENTIANE, Sept. 14 (Reuters).—North Vietnamese troops have repulsed a Laotian government drive to recapture a former neutral stronghold at Muong Suoi, about 100 miles northeast of Vientiane, diplomatic sources said today.

Laotian forces were driven back after they had reached the town airstrip last Saturday, and the forces were now stationed about three miles east of the town.

Mrs. McKay Taken, Slain By Mistake

Another Woman Held Kidnapping Target

LONDON, Sept. 14 (AP).—Two West Indian brothers went on trial today charged with murdering the wife of a wealthy British newspaper executive by mistake.

A jury in Old Bailey court was told they "snatched" and killed the wrong woman.

Arthur Hoseln, 33, and his 21-year-old brother Nizomdeen pleaded innocent to a charge of kidnapping and murdering Mrs. Muriel McKay, 55-year-old wife of Alick McKay, deputy chairman of the News of the World.

\$1 Million Ransom

They were also accused of demanding a \$1 million (\$2.4 million) ransom after she disappeared over the Christmas-New Year's holiday. Her body has never been found.

Attorney-General Sir Peter Hawkins told a jury of nine men and three women that the "real victim" was in fact another woman—the wife of Mr. McKay's multimillionaire boss, Rupert Murdoch.

The McKays and Murdochs are Australians.

Sir Peter said that Arthur Hoseln came to England in 1955, bought a remote farmhouse in Stocking Pelham and told neighbors he hoped to become a millionaire. The prosecutor said:

"From this can be seen the ruthless plan that evolved to capture the wife of Mr. Rupert Murdoch, chairman of the News of the World."

The prosecutor said the plot emerged when Arthur Hoseln's wife emerged when Arthur Hoseln's wife was away and the two brothers were alone in the farmhouse. What they did not know was

that the Murdochs had left Britain to spend Christmas in Australia and that Mr. McKay had been appointed to run the newspaper and had the use of Mr. Murdoch's Rolls-Royce.

Mr. McKay found his wife missing when he returned home on Dec. 29. The following morning he received a telephoned ransom demand.

The caller identified himself as "the Mafia," police said later. He demanded the money within four days.

The caller, Sir Peter said, also added: "We tried to get Rupert Murdoch's wife. We could not get her so we took yours instead."



BIGGEST SHOW IN TOWN—Londoners line up outside Old Bailey to get a seat in the public gallery for the trial of the suspected killers of Mrs. Muriel McKay.

The search for Mrs. McKay started in snow and ice near her Wimbledon home, but as detectives uncovered more evidence it switched to the farm at Stocking Pelham, 30 miles from London.

Gromyko To Visit London

LONDON, Sept. 14 (Reuters).—Andrei Gromyko, Soviet foreign minister, has accepted a British government invitation to pay an official visit to London for talks late this year.

Intruders in the house had left a bilhook (farm implement), a ball of twine and a roll of tape. The bilhook was later proved to come from the farm of the Hoseln brothers, Sir Peter claimed.

At one point, Mr. McKay received a letter in his wife's handwriting.

It read: "I am blindfolded and cold. Please do something and let me home. Please cooperate or I cannot keep going. I think of you constantly and have kept calm so far. What have I done to deserve this treatment?"

Sir Peter alleged that fingerprints on the letter corresponded with those of Arthur Hoseln.

Concorde Landing Protested

Britain to Consider Banning Of Supersonic Flights There

LONDON, Sept. 14 (AP).—Britain, which is co-producing the supersonic Concorde airliner, is considering the banning of all supersonic flights over the country.

Eidon Griffiths, Parliamentary secretary at the Ministry of Housing, made the announcement today against the background of a chorus of complaints over the noise made by a Concorde in an unscheduled landing at London's Heathrow Airport.

The Anglo-French plane, which has already started supersonic tests at more than 1,000 miles an hour over Britain's west coast, is also under fire over the rising cost of its development.

John Davies, Minister of Technology, said the entire Concorde project was under government scrutiny in its economy drive.

Mr. Griffiths told a meeting of public health inspectors in Blackpool that with the approach of supersonic travel, the government must make up its mind whether "the public could, or ought to be asked to, live with the sonic boom."

"The government will shortly be publishing proposals for the banning of commercial flying at supersonic speed over the United Kingdom," he said.

"I can assure you we will carefully consider the views of all concerned on these proposals before arriving at a final decision."

The Concorde made a series of low-level passes yesterday over the Farnborough Air Show, the annual exhibition of the British aircraft industry, 30 miles southwest of London.

The weather was a mixture of rain, low clouds and high winds. When it came time for Concorde to return to its base near Bristol, chief test pilot Brian Trubshaw decided visibility was too poor.

He elected to make the craft's first landing at a major international airport by setting down at Heathrow. Mr. Trubshaw had hard-ly landed when phones at the airport, the Home Office and at the British Aircraft Corp. began buzzing with complaints from householders around Heathrow.

People objected to the engine noise and said it rattled their homes and brought down plaster from the ceilings. Others said the noise set their children howling.

Both BOAC and the British Airport Authority, however, pointed out that because of the weather Concorde was coming in low—at less than 500 feet—with engines at full power. This would not be the case in normal commercial use, they added, and since the plane is still in the development stage, silencers have not yet been added to the engines.

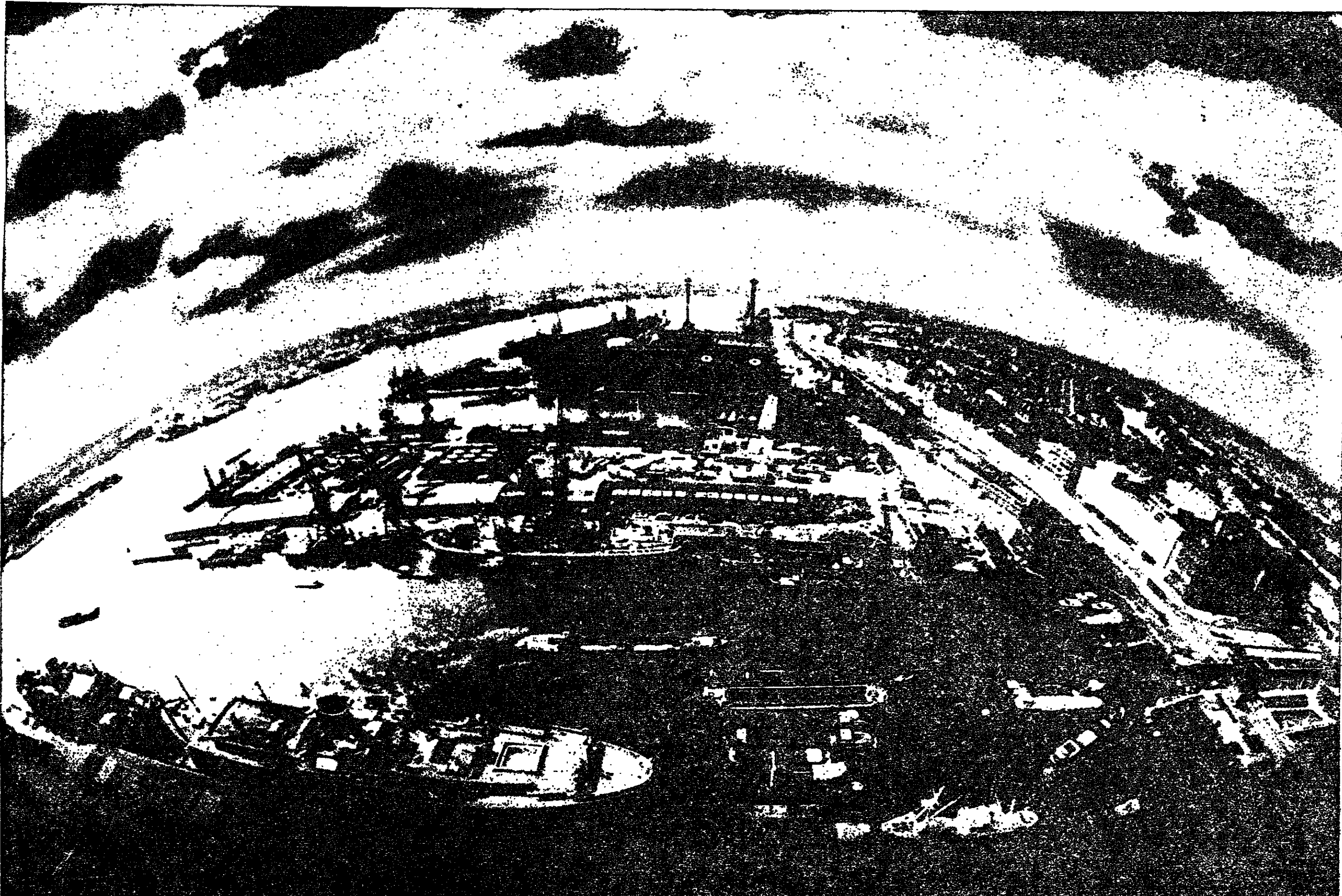
Development costs of Concorde have escalated from the original \$150 million in 1962 to the latest estimate of \$730 million (\$1,752 million).

Britain Is Ousting Rebel Rudi Dutschke

LONDON, Sept. 14 (Reuters).—Former West German student rebel leader Rudi Dutschke has been ordered to leave Britain, the Home Office said last night.

He came to England in 1968 for medical treatment after being shot in West Berlin by a right-wing antagonist.

He had hoped to remain here to study at Cambridge University, but the Home Office said his stay had been extended "solely for the purpose of convalescence." He has been refused permission to stay here after Sept. 30.



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Escalation of Terror

The hijackings to Jordan have produced a worldwide revolution and set up strains within the commando movement and the Arab world generally. They have not yet affected seriously the ad-hoc union of the four Western countries whose citizens are being held for political ransom. But Israel has rounded up 450 Arabs in territories it controls—apparently as counter-hostages.

Whether this will worsen the situation of the passengers and crew still held by the guerrillas is not yet clear. The Western states have very carefully abstained from threats or acts that might be construed as reprisals; the one point they have tried to make clear is that Arab terrorists in their hands will be released—but only on condition that the whole group of hostages is also released. Even the destruction of the four planes outside Amman, although it was a clear act of bad faith on the part of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, did not affect that stand fundamentally.

The Israeli move throws fresh doubt on the already very dubious state of negotiations with the commandos, and thus on the fate of the hostages. But there is no doubt whatever that, in the usual style of acts of terror, the hijackings have led to an escalation of bitterness, and of counter-terror.

This may have repercussions long after

this particular dilemma has been resolved, one way or another. The conduct of the Israeli occupation of the lands overrun in 1967 has, all propaganda to the contrary notwithstanding, been humane and enlightened. No occupation force can be a pleasant neighbor; none can function without acts of force that are resented. But in this case, it was the occupation itself that formed the chief ground for resentment.

It was always doubtful how long this could last, in view of the violence promoted by the guerrillas, or how long the Israelis could justify their boast that they may have destroyed houses in the occupied zones, but did not execute people. The roundup of Arabs, reportedly as counter-hostages, however, amply justified by the deeds of the Popular Front, harks back to sterner forms of occupation policy and is certain to leave its mark.

Thus the Popular Front has worsened, rather than improved, the condition of their brethren in Israel. Perhaps they planned it that way: after all, Arabs suspected of collaboration with Israel have always been the chief targets of commando violence on Israeli soil. It is an old revolutionary thesis that things have to be made worse before they can explode into a better world. But the nations that are trying to limit and defuse the explosive potential of the Middle East must act to do so now.

Vietnam: 'Cease-Fire' or 'Settlement'?

Any number of thoughtful (and not so thoughtful) people have decided that the best way to end the war is not Vietnamization, which only ends American participation, and still less victory or an abrupt and arbitrary withdrawal, but a *standstill cease-fire*. Some dozen senators of almost every political persuasion have pressed that proposition upon the President, prompted by some old Vietnam hands now out of the government and some prestigious voices in the press. Notwithstanding recent experience with this sort of thing in the Middle East, where the boundary lines are clearly fixed and violations readily detectable, the idea is earnestly put forward as the answer to everything: It would stop the shooting and therefore the bloodshed; it would jar loose the impasse at Paris and lead inexorably to substantive talks about a real solution. It would do all this, it is argued by the more serious proponents, because it would oblige both sides, in working out the terms of a cease-fire and a standstill, to face up to the realities of the current balance of forces and effective control in South Vietnam. And this would lead logically to a realistic discussion of how political power would be parceled out in a final settlement.

So what the serious advocates are really proposing are not just means but ends as well and that, of course, is the rub. For you have only to look down the list of those senators who have endorsed the idea in a letter to President Nixon to know that Senators Mansfield and Goldwater and Jackson and Dole and Proxmire and Scott could not possibly agree on the settlement they want in Vietnam, leaving aside whether the Nixon administration and the Thieu government and the North Vietnamese could all agree. This is precisely why the public discussion of a cease-fire in Vietnam has gotten nowhere: None of the participants is prepared to admit that when he is talking cease-fire he is really talking settlement. The proponents simply go on demanding that the administration try it, and the administration goes on saying that it has tried it—and they are talking about entirely different things. So the first step perhaps is to define what people mean when they say "cease-fire."

What the Nixon administration and the Thieu government mean is a cessation of hostilities, a kind of freeze in position, which means freezing Mr. Thieu in his position as president, and accepting, at least by implication, the writ of his government throughout the country until free elections establish some other regime. This is what has been "tried" and it should surprise nobody that it does not interest Hanoi very much. What other advocates of a cease-fire have in mind is something quite different: it too would freeze the situation but it would acknowledge Communist control of those areas which are in fact beyond the effective control of the Saigon government. It would begin the process of parceling out ultimate power, and the sponsors of this approach make no secret of their belief that it would lead inevitably to some measure of Communist participation in the central government in Saigon, a coalition if you will.

Needless to say, not all the senators who signed the letter to Mr. Nixon would concede for a moment that they are proposing anything that could lead to a coalition govern-

ment in Saigon, and their letter doesn't even suggest this. But the fact remains that this is what many backers of this move, including the men who drafted the letter, think would probably result from a standstill cease-fire of the sort they have in mind. It is what makes the idea appealing to such men as Cyrus Vance to name one who had a hand in shaping the whole point is that it would force a realistic acknowledgement of the actual state of affairs on the ground in South Vietnam.

So when you boil it all down, there is not much magic in this catch-all word "cease-fire" unless it comes accompanied by some explanation of what one is prepared to settle for in the end. This is not to say that it shouldn't be tried—only that it shouldn't be tried in a dishonest way, since it could be dangerous to initiate negotiations on the terms of a cease-fire without having to come to grips with the questions of terms for a settlement. It is hard enough to envisage a cease-fire, even if both sides could accept the principle. There are no front lines in this war; a heavy proportion of the casualties are inflicted by mines and booby traps; a large part of the conflict is psychological—and how do you enforce a cessation of terrorist threats designed to condition men's minds? If you can somehow cool the conflict in Vietnam, what about Cambodia? And what of the areas in that middle category that are controlled neither by Saigon or the Viet Cong, or are controlled by one during the day and the other at night? Finally, consider the possible impact on the war of merely negotiating over a standstill cease-fire based on actual conditions in specific hamlets, villages, districts and provinces. The incentive could be all the greater upon both sides to intensify the war in an effort to show who has the upper hand in Village X or District Y. Thus a proposition advanced in the interest of lowering the level of violence might well raise it, with all that this could mean for the pace of Vietnamization and American withdrawal.

The first question to be answered by those who would press this proposition on President Nixon, therefore, if they are really serious about it, is what they are prepared to accept in the way of final settlement terms that North Vietnam could reasonably be expected to accept.

For our part, it is hard to see a settlement that does not accept some variation on a coalition regime, some sharing of power, some achievement by both sides of some part of their original objectives. So there is much to be said for a standstill cease-fire, if the Saigon government can be persuaded to accept the idea and the Nixon administration can be persuaded to take the risks involved. The alternative is to proceed at a steady rate with Vietnamization and American withdrawal from the war. There is a limit to what we can do for the Thieu government, and, as we have repeatedly argued, we have about reached that limit. If the Saigon regime wants to push on alone it is welcome to try. The worst course of all would be to tie ourselves tightly to the unrealistic settlement terms of a Saigon government that rejects the notion of a compromise settlement and expects us to hang around for as long as it takes to make sure that it won't have to compromise at all.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

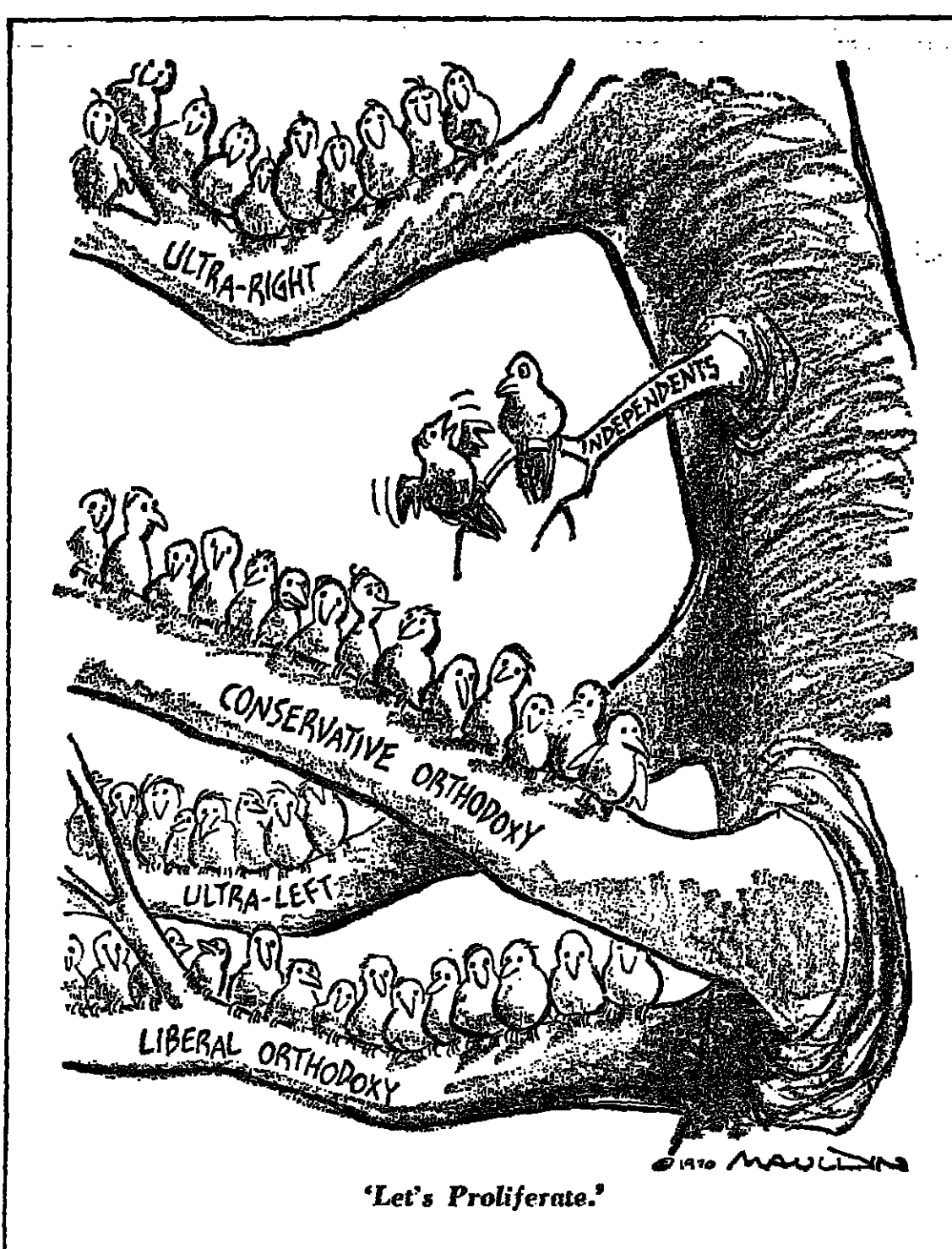
September 15, 1895

PARIS—Documents respecting the war of 1870 and its origin now abound. After the revelations of Prince Bismarck come those of Comte Benedetti, who was the French Ambassador at Berlin in 1870, and who had the momentous interview with King William at Ems which led to the war between France and Germany. From the statements of the aged diplomatist it appears that King William was no more desirous of war than was Napoleon. It seems that the

Fifty Years Ago

September 15, 1920

CHICAGO—Jack Johnson, the Negro pugilist and former heavyweight champion of the world, has been sentenced to one year and one day imprisonment in Port Leavenworth Federal Penitentiary and fined \$1,000 for violation of the Mann Act, which makes it a Federal offense to transport a woman from one state to another for immoral purposes. Jack Johnson's present sentence roughly corresponds to the one he received several years ago. He subsequently fled the country.



In the Clear of the Day

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK—Across the pond the children were swinging in a tree. The visitor measured the distance with an eye and asked, puzzled, why he could hear every word they said to each other way over there. In New York he missed half the conversations in the same room.

The answer, of course, was silence. In cities the level of background noise is so high that, although we cease to think about it, our ability to hear is dulled. When there is nothing in the background but the wind and an occasional gull, we hear every sound.

Just then, shattering the fantasy of escape, a jet took off from the airport nearby and screamed overhead. The noise, coming suddenly into the country silence, was a physical assault. From the plane's engines black streams of half-burned kerosene poured into the blimped air.

In that setting the impact of technology on the earthly environment was fully clear. So was the nature of the problem, the way of dealing with it: as a matter of choices, not inevitability. There is no law of nature or even of industrial society that says we have to suffer jet-engine noise at a medically damaging level, or jet exhaust visibly fouling the air. We can impose and enforce restrictions on aircraft. Naturally, there will be a cost. Planes may have to be redesigned. They may carry fewer passengers, or fly more slowly. Ferres may have to be higher.

But we are not powerless. As a people we can say, whatever the

theoretical gain in time and efficiency, we are not going to put up with airplanes that do us that much damage.

It is only a political problem. One—there is the rub. It means taking on the airlines, and the aircraft manufacturers, and the engine companies, and all the airport authorities and other aviation boosters, who quite properly have their constituencies. As the issue of the SST demonstrates, it means also taking on politicians and administrators whose concept of national grandeur includes flying faster at any cost.

Other problems of technological pollution similarly pose economic and political choices. One that came into the consciousness of many Americans this summer was oil on the sea.

Solution Exists

All along the Atlantic coast, vacationers found beaches covered with disgusting splashes of oil. And it was not just one bad spill here or there. Through the summer, almost every tide left its black line on the sand. It seemed that we had reached a permanent condition of oil on the ocean—confirmation of Thor Heyerdahl's depressing observations as he crossed the Atlantic in his papyrus boat.

Yet our increasing dependence on huge tankers does not mean that we have to accept the ruin of beaches, and ultimately the sea itself, as inevitable. We are quite able, technically, to police the tanker trade and prevent the dumping of oil if we have the political determination to do so.

We know how to add trace chemicals to every cargo of oil so that any spill could be traced to its source. With or without international agreement, the United States could make such coding a legal condition for shipping oil to American ports—and could heavily penalize or exclude ships that dumped oil at sea.

Again, powerful interests would be inconvenienced. Do enough Americans care enough about the human and biological concerns involved to make political action possible?

These are simple, perhaps misleadingly simple, examples of the choices that environmentalists say are going to be forced upon us more and more. And always, we shall be able to protect our surroundings only at some cost in convenience or economy or speed.

There are serious men who think the whole ideology of consumption that grips the modern world will have to be transformed if the earth is to be saved from the devastating effects of productivity. We shall all have to stop expecting, and demanding, more goods every year. Some young people even foresee a return from industrialized production techniques to crafts.

These are visions too distant for most of us to comprehend, much less to imagine the political means of reaching them. But we are already, inescapably, in a time of practical choices between environmental and economic interests in multiplying situations—choices that will show whether we are ready to pay the price of saving ourselves.

An Opportunity for Israel

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—Circumstances led Israel to take a harsh line after the six-day war. So, to much of the world, it looked like a chauvinistic nation of conquering Jews determined to hold what they had even at the expense of world peace.

But recent Arab actions combined with the emergence of Moshe Dayan in Israel to change the aspect of things. The Israelis now have a golden opportunity to present their case in a way that commands the sympathy of fair-minded men.

What chiefly caused the Israelis to look harsh was the outcome of the six-day war. In the course of that brief conflict, the territory held by the Israelis was increased fourfold. Key trouble spots such as the Gaza Strip, the Strait of Tiran and the Golan Heights came under Israeli control.

Except for the city of Jerusalem and a part of the Golan Heights, the Israelis had no serious thought of annexing the occupied lands—if only because that would have meant importing an Arab fifth column into the Jewish state. But the Israeli regime tried to play it safe. Israeli officials took the line that they would withdraw only after the Arabs negotiated new and secure boundaries.

The Arabs, of course, refused to negotiate. The Israelis were thus stuck with the role of occupying power. That role carried them into deeper waters. In the name of securing the occupation, they flew deep into Egypt and repeatedly hit Arab guerrilla forces in Syria, Jordan and Lebanon.

Not only were they cast in the role of conquerors, but for three years they put forward no peace offer. Since the Arabs were not

prepared to talk, the Israelis had no incentive to advance terms.

The more so as internal political rivalries worked against the taking of a conciliatory stand. Though Golda Meir was universally accepted as premier, there was an undercover fight for the succession between Deputy Premier Yigal Alon and Defense Minister Dayan.

And anybody who made peaceful noises against the background of that rivalry risked political annihilation as a weakling, ready to sell out Israeli security.

With Israel standing firm on conquered territory and offering nothing, reasonable men became convinced it was the principal obstacle to peace. In that spirit, Secretary of State William Rogers began moving in concert with the Arab states and the Soviet Union to force the Israelis into a cease-fire and peace talks.

The backing of the Rogers initiative, however, has completely changed the landscape. Repeated violations of the cease-fire throw grave doubts on the peaceful intentions of Egypt and the Soviet Union. Skyjacking has shifted world opinion against the Arabs and isolated in the most dramatic way possible the immediate troublemakers in the Near East. Given such malignant and silly deeds, few reasonable men can doubt that the Israelis have genuine reason to be concerned for their security.

Dayan's Ascension

At the same time, the political situation inside Israel has been altered. The muscle put behind the Rogers peace initiative by the United States and other countries demonstrated to the Israelis how unpopular they had become in the world. The position of just

standing firm was seen to be untenable. That was the significance of the dropping of extreme hawks from the cabinet when the Israeli government accepted the cease-fire offer a month ago.

In dealing with the violations of the cease-fire, moreover, Gen. Dayan has clearly emerged as Israel's leading political figure after Mrs. Meir. He won over the whole cabinet for the proposition that Israel should stand very seriously to the violation of the cease-fire by Egypt. Now he is a leading advocate of resuming negotiations once the violations have been rectified. The hawk, in other words, has become solidly enough enmeshed to begin to take dovish positions.

No doubt it is still not yet appropriate for the Israelis to spell out every jot and tittle of their terms of settlement. But the time is certainly ripe for a show of Israeli generosity. The world needs to be assured in the most unmistakable way that Israel does not mean to assert the right of conquest, that it is sensitive to the serious problems of the region, that it is alive to the need for meeting out justice to Arab and Jew alike.

Not only is the time ripe, but the occasion is at hand. This week Mrs. Meir will be seeing the President at the White House—a superb setting for an emphasis on Israel's peaceful intentions. Foreign Minister Abba Eban will be speaking at the United Nations, and he is no mean orator.

Conciliatory words, to be sure, will not much ease the dangerous conjunction of forces that now threatens to explode in the Near East. But at least the struggle can remove from their eyes the clouds and shadows of their own making.

Letters

The Skyjackings

Will anguished amazement, will "statements" made with quivering jaws, will illusory screenings of passengers, stop airplane hijackings from taking place at regular intervals? They will not.

Is there no way to curtail their number?

There is. Hijackers—many of them, anyway—would lose appetite for taking over planes if they knew they would without fail be returned to the country whose laws they broke. A goodly number of countries, working possibly through the International Civil Aviation Organization (a UN specialized agency), could agree on such a measure—with mandatory, economic ostracism, immediate and total, for countries that assist or harbor hijackers and for covenant-breakers. (This would almost have to apply as well to fleets from the Socialist heavens.)

Such a measure would shed no blood and might pretty much remove air hijackings from the headlines.

But let's look at things squarely. The community of nations does not so far regard air piracy as intolerable, merely as bothersome. A measure such as the above still seems excessive. It would be unrealistic, therefore, to expect mid-air routings of planes, with attendant kidnappings, to grow less or in fact to cease growing, before five or ten years.

JOHN COLEMAN-HOLMES
Paris

The latest hijacking of four planes is only the apotheosis of American police in particular. Having allowed the pilots not only to gain a foothold in the Mediterranean but also absolute command of its southern shores, we have a situation where the Russians can smile critically behind the scenes, watching the Americans getting into one embarrassing situation after the other.

Where are the days when the British fleet set out under steam because the property of a British subject was set afire and looted? Was the lesson of Don Pacifico such a bad one?

Whatever the British empire may have done to the interests of others, at least the world was in tolerable shape. Only when they started appearing did they lose control. The Americans can learn from them. And let us not confuse issues: we are no more civilized than the Russians when it comes to defending our interests. We are only less successful.

DR. ERICH KINTISCH
Cap d'Antibes, France

President Nixon asks (CHT, Sept. 9): "If any of you have any good ideas on how to solve it [skyjackings] please tell us."

On July 23, 1967, you published a letter stating: "The best insurance premiums to protect the oil wells from social explosions (in the Near East) is to resettle the [Arab] refugees either in the U.S.A. or in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, the Argentine and/or other food-exporting countries."

The same premium covers skyjackings. Give out visas, then there will be no refugees, no commandos, no murders, no skyjackings.

S.D.A.
Rotterdam

Poor old Jumbo Jet. I saw him being loaded at Schiphol a few days ago and he looked then a little resigned and nervous. All these sleek, skinny models scooting around under his nose and there he stood like some patient Saint Bernard, a faithful beast of burden. Finally all the hoses were taken away, the boxes and trucks rolled off, and the people settled in. Slowly he came to life. The beetle-browed furrowed a bit, he shuddered and lumbered away.

Yes, he was a little thick around the middle and rather stupid looking, really. But day after day he hauled his own great bulk and his people and their belongings back and forth over the Atlantic, asking only to be shown where to go and what to do. That last landing on that short runway must have been tricky for a big fellow, but he managed that too. A final gesture from a faithful machine, unknowning, unquestioning obedience. And they put black things in his body and under his brow and they blew his brow apart and his wings cracked and fell to the ground and he was left to the flames. Pictures of his charred remains were sent

all over the world. "In retaliation for U.S. aid to Israel..." He wouldn't have understood the Middle East situation, but he died wondering why no one even tried to put out the fire.

LINDA S. MAGUIRE
Wassenaar, Holland

What Happened in Brussels

Yesterday (Sept. 11) your paper asserted (in an Associated Press report) that I and a group of "hippies" had been "thrown out" of a church by local Belgian residents. The story is totally false, and badly misrepresents what actually happened. No one threw anyone from the church, and the enthusiasm and cooperation of the residents of Brussels has been excellent.

I enclose a statement issued by the congress which describes what actually occurred.

HARVEY COX, Ph.D.
Professor of Divinity, Harvard
University, Cambridge, Mass.

The statement:

The Incident

of the Capechin Church

On Wednesday evening, Sept. 9, an incident occurred in the Capechin Church, Place du Jeu de Balle, Brussels, which, because of inefficient information, produced varied reactions in public opinion. It is essential to describe as clearly as possible what really happened and to put the incident back in its proper place in the context of the "Society and Conflict" congress which is being held in the Marolles quarter.

What Was Supposed to Happen

When taking the responsibility of organizing a convention with the theme of "holiday (feast) and war" (la fête, la guerre), the American Protestant theologian Harvey Cox, a Harvard professor, intended to hold a meeting of prayer and discussions. He was to talk at the meeting and get a debate underway. In order to express through music and mime the theme of feasts and wars, he got the help from an American composer of religious music and a few of his colleagues, as well as from the "Bewegings Theater" from Amsterdam, thus renewing the tradition of the mystics of the Middle Ages.

What Did Happen

The meeting did not work out according to schedule. Two principal factors contributed to this. A group of constables, calling themselves anarchists, interrupted the meeting. Certain members took hold of the microphone, insulting Canon Hostert, blaming the congress for the place it accorded (gave) to the theme "man and transcendence" (supernaturalism), and accusing it of being a revival of constable movements by clerical and bourgeois groups. At the same time (simultaneously), a group, which had not at all been recruited to participate, disturbed the initiative of the musicians and the Bewegings Theater.

Under these difficult circumstances Harvey Cox tried to put through the dialogue (discussions) and to recommence the already started meeting. Since he had no longer a microphone and was muffled up by the noise of the organs, he did not succeed. It was then that an inhabitant of the quarter showed his anger because of what was happening in his church. "The public left the church little by little and the church was restored to order by the members of the congress."

It does not seem the incident could have been avoided. Firstly, a church is a place open to all. Secondly, these Christians, having accepted to participate in a meeting on the subject of "Man and transcendence" had no reason whatsoever to avoid such a debate, even in difficult circumstances.

The Importance of the Incident One should not attach to this incident a meaning it did not have. As shown in the description of the facts, the organizers of the congress were not overwhelmed. They deliberately avoided a brutal confrontation which could have provoked a violent opposition of forces. It certainly was not a matter of wanting to provoke a shock among the population of the quarter. The shock caused by the incident has been for many of the members of the convention the subject of personal meditation and discussion groups went deeper into the subject all during the next day.

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Lithuania (air)	12.00	30.00	52.00	Malta (air)	12.00	30.00	52.00
Luxembourg (air)	12.00	30.00	52.00	Mexico (air)	12.00	30.00	52.00
Malta (air)	12.00	30.00	52.00	Netherlands (air)	12.00	30.00	52.00
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Saudi Arabia (air)	12.00	30.00	52.00	Spain (air)	12.00	30.00	52.00
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Spain (air)	12.00	30.00	52.00	Switzerland (air)	12.00	30.00	52.00
Sweden (air)	12.00	30.00	52.00	Taiwan (air)	12.00	30.00	52.00
Switzerland (air)	12.00	30.00	52.00	Thailand (air)	12.00	30.00	52.00
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Illegal Guns Widespread In the U.S.

Firearms Control Still Bitter Political Issue

By Michael Knight

NEW YORK (NYT).—Two years after the enactment of landmark gun-control legislation, the regulation of private firearms remains a bitterly controversial political issue and local officials across the country complain that illegal gun possession is as widespread as ever.

Gun clubs and other groups that oppose gun control in almost any form have mounted carefully planned, well-financed campaigns in Montana, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Maryland in retaliation against senators who have gone on record in favor of gun control.

While all four of their targets—Sen. Mike Mansfield, D. Mont., Hugh Scott, R. Pa., Philip Hart, D. Mich., and Joseph D. Tydings, D. Md.—are confident that they are strong enough to withstand the attacks, rhetoric has been sharp and at least one, Sen. Tydings, has had to contend with strenuous opposition from a citizens' group heavily staffed by gun-club officials.

In rural areas, politicians consider gun control anathema. Gale Williams, a downstate Illinois legislator sponsoring a bill that would let individual counties nullify a state gun-control law, says his constituents are "violently opposed" to any legal restraint on firearms.

"They either think it's another form of taxation or a plot by the Communists to take their guns away," he said.

Meanwhile, almost anyone can legally buy a gun—including a \$12.75 Mannlicher Carcano rifle of the type that killed President Kennedy, a \$285.85 Remington deer rifle like that used to kill the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., and a \$6 Iver Johnson pistol of the kind that killed Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

And local officials report, former convicts, children, narcotics addicts, mental patients, almost anyone can obtain weapons illegally—even in states with strict laws.

"It is perfectly obvious that illegal gun possession is rampant," says Stephen C. Swaim, secretary of the District of Columbia City Council. "It is perfectly obvious to the average citizen that guns are all over the place."

Despite Treasury Department figures released last month showing a threefold increase in the number of arrests for violations of the 1968 federal gun control law, the number of guns and of crimes committed with guns continues to mount.

More than 100 million firearms are thought to be in private hands in this country, dwarfing the armed forces arsenal of 4.8 million small arms. Ghetto riots, crime waves and talk of new gun-control legislation regularly send the buying rate skyrocketing, making firearms a \$350-million-a-year industry.

The federal law requires licenses for gun dealers, outlaws mail order sales, and requires that a purchaser register and buy only in his own state or in bordering states having reciprocal agreements. Dealers may not sell to convicted felons, persons under felony indictments, mental incompetents, narcotics addicts, soldiers discharged dishonorably, aliens living here illegally, persons who have renounced their citizenship, and users of marijuana. Local laws are often similar.

Flaws in Laws

The nation's 2,000 federal, state and local gun laws were intended to keep guns out of the hands of criminals and cut down the number of crimes committed with guns. But even supporters acknowledge that the laws suffer from two basic conceptual flaws.

Nothing in them can prevent the owner of a gun from using it to commit a crime, or giving it to someone who might commit a crime. And no law can compel a criminal to give up or register a gun he owns illegally, a point often made by the National Rifle Association in arguing against gun control laws.

A favorite example cited by those who see the gun laws as a failure is the .22-caliber pistol used to assassinate Sen. Kennedy. It was purchased legally and registered by a 73-year-old Californian, who gave it to his daughter, who gave it to her neighbor, who in turn sold it to Munir Sirhan, who lent it to his brother, Sirhan Sirhan, who killed Sen. Kennedy.

Considerations of this kind prompted the President to call for confiscation of all personal firearms as the only real solution to the problem.

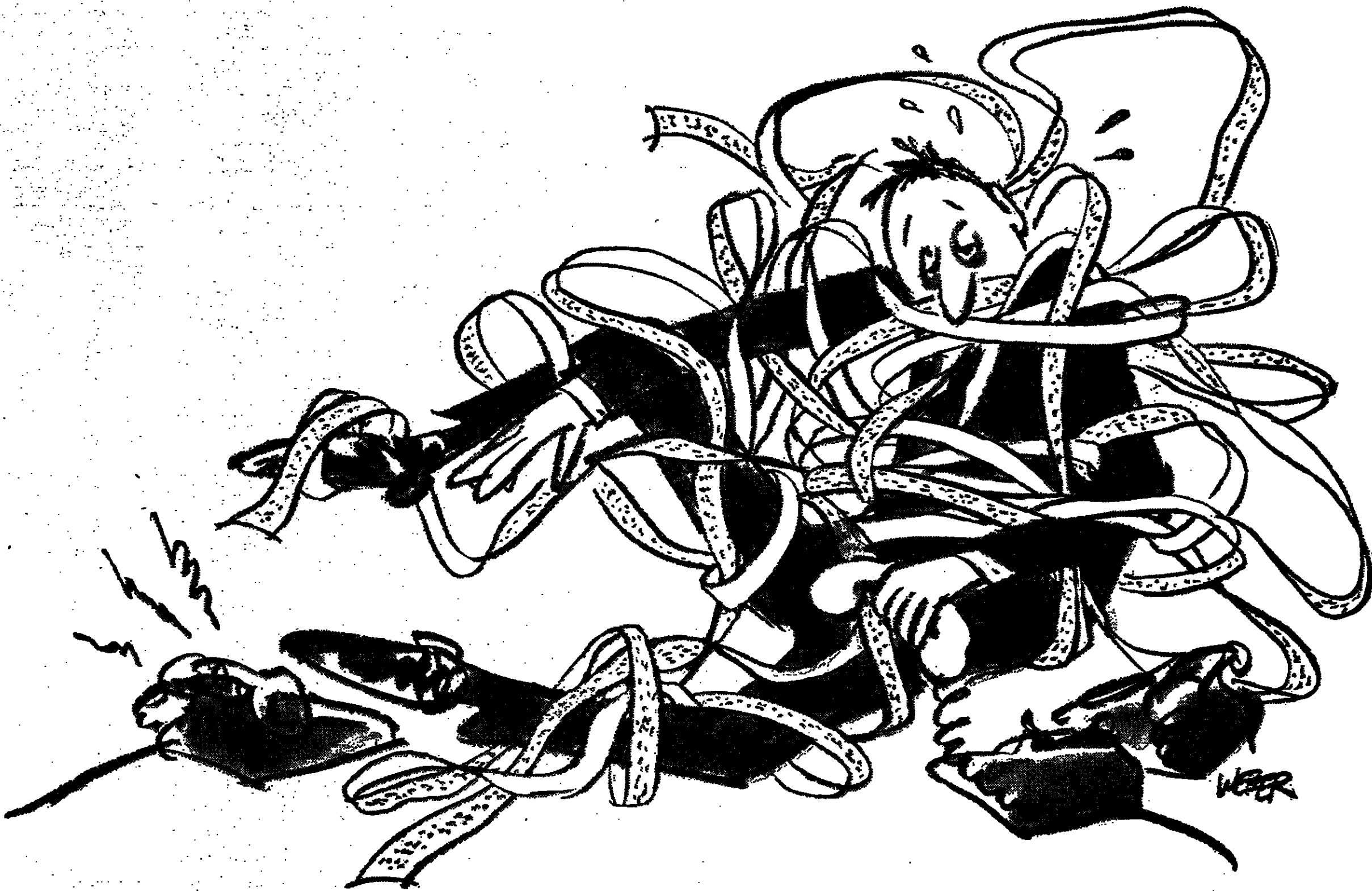
But such proposals encounter strong opposition that draws heavily upon attitudes formed when the country was being settled and a gun was a daily necessity. "A constitutional provision states: 'A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.'"

Oslo Arrests Russian As Recruiter of Spies

OSLO, Sept. 14 (Reuters).—A Soviet engineer has been arrested in Norway on suspicion of trying to recruit spies near a NATO airfield, police said today.

The 31-year-old engineer, ordered by a court to be held for six weeks, has been employed by a Norwegian firm importing machine tools from the Soviet Union. The police said he tried to hire agents for espionage activities while visiting Bodø in northern Norway, where there is a big NATO airfield. He was arrested Friday.

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4. European Women

Equal Rights Built Into West German Constitution

By Betty Falkenberg

COLOGNE.—A West German citizen, sex male, goes to court to file a protest. The Marburg College for Midwives has turned down his application for admission on the grounds that he is a man.

A zealous group of athletic amazons is busy organizing a national football team, while the German Judo Society prudishly proclaims: women judoka must stop short of the so-called floor position as it is incompatible with female modesty.

And in the land where Schiller once said of women: "They weave heavenly roses into the stuff of life," a woman poet writes: "It would be a good deal—the same for women, a house where one could meet, in town, on the outskirts, for coffee and cake, and later, or

"The doll's house given to the little girl for Christmas is a true miniature of the Doll's House she is expected to enter when she grows up..."

at the same time, pick out a man..."

What, one begins to wonder, is going on here?

There has been no dearth of fighters for women's rights in Germany since the beginning of the century. While a credited psychologist was proclaiming the natural inferiority of the female of one species, a crew of able (if privileged) women was putting through practical reforms, and declaring the principles of emancipation.

Legally Equal

Legally, German women have enjoyed equal rights since World War II. The right to vote was won in 1919. In fact, West Germany is one of the few countries whose constitution expressly provides equal rights for women. A high percentage (85) of West German women vote in parliamentary elections.

But the average woman, interviews reveal, doesn't give a hoot about politics. She doesn't even know how parliament works. It has been pointed out that women could be rich terrain for radical right parties, were not the leaders of some so narrow and poorly informed themselves. One thing is certain. There is a crying need for political education among women. Whether, as women liberationists maintain, there is a male conspiracy to keep them from getting it, or whether their own apathy is to blame, or both, is open to argument.

Few women enter politics. Of West Germany's 30,000 parliamentary representatives, 1,200 are women. Of these, only 88 are in the Bundestag (parliament); the rest are scattered in state, city and local bodies, with the heaviest representation at the lowest level. Two women hold cabinet posts at present—more than ever before.

Mini-Scandal

While people gradually are becoming used to female faces in the Bundestag, they still have fixed notions about what their owners must wear, as a mini-scandal last spring in Bonn demonstrated. Social-Democrat representative Lenette von Bothmer appeared at a parliamentary meeting in "an elegant beige-colored (sack-suit) combination," as the press described it. Earlier, Richard Jaeger, vice-president of the Bundestag and a member of the Christian Social Union, had said he would refuse to let a lady speak before the house in slacks. Mr. Jaeger held his tongue, but the public did not. The Bundestag was flooded with mail. One outraged citizen wrote: "Poor Germany, how low you have sunk, you and your red party-women."

On the bench, the situation is much the same as in government. There are only a handful of women judges. Yet one of the country's leading spokesmen for criminal reform is a woman public prosecutor. And West Germany now has a woman prison director. In juvenile courts, the law provides that an equal number of men and women make up the jury, a right advocated by the feminists of the '20s.

Working Permit

There is a quaint paragraph

in Germany's Book of Common Law that states: women are permitted to work only if such work does not conflict with their marital and child-raising duties. This has a double edge. First, it chides the woman who does not see her calling at the hearth, and second, it casts a stigma on those women who can't afford to comply.

In any case, more figures on how many women hold jobs are no sure index of female emancipation. Not only do economic conditions and social position, as well as age and marital status, determine the number, but the number itself says little about the true state of affairs. The fact that at the beginning of the century as many women held jobs as do today should serve as a warning about what statistics can tell.

Women make up 37 percent of the working population and these constitute about 11 percent of the total female population. However, there are hardly any women in top management. In radio, television and theater, there is not one woman director. The usual reason given is that women lack the long-time experience necessary for top jobs. This is convincing as only circular reasoning can be.

Theory vs Practice

That is much talk about new areas of jobs for women as a result of technology. And in theory all kinds of work are open to women.

In practice, however, most women work at jobs that require little or no training. Even where women are considered (perhaps wrongly) as more competent than men, they get paid less. Employers get around the many laws and stipulations laid down in the constitution guaranteeing equal pay for equal work by means of the so-called "easy work wage" alibi.

For example, in an automobile factory, men will polish the roof of a car, women the doors. The men are paid more. Why? Because it takes more pressure to polish a roof than a door. The absurdity of the argument does not prevent its widespread application. In general, women are paid 20 to 30 percent less than men for the same work. At the root of this situation or at least partly to blame for

it, is education. The doll house given to the little girl for Christmas is a true miniature of the Doll's House she is expected to live in when she grows up. German elementary schools still teach little girls needlework while the boys must try their hand at metal and wood working. School primers show mother washing, ironing and caring for her little ones. "Women must learn young to serve," says a German proverb. No wonder women train for "feminine" jobs. The overwhelming majority seek work as saleswomen, office clerks, nurses or hairdressers.

Such choices preclude the necessity of a college education. And, in fact, the majority of girls end their schooling at 18. Of those who do go on to university, more women than men drop out.

A girl's educational chances are poor from the start. Unless she is fortunate enough to attend one of the new, co-educational gymnasiums, her scientific and mathematical training is neglected. Small surprise, then, that only 3 percent of all students enrolled in physics faculties, only 8 percent in chemistry are women. That girls will do as well as boys if given equal training is shown by last year's entrance exams at Cologne University. In such cases tested there, men and women showed equal ratings in all subjects.

But clichés cling like barnacles, and, in general, women believing in their own bird brains, go on training for "feminine" jobs. A mere glance at the technological proficiency of women in the East bloc countries should show the folly of the prejudice that women are inept in such fields (only 5 percent of the students enrolled in West German technical institutes are women). East Germany has outstripped her Western neighbor in carrying out universal education for girls and boys alike. One could put it this way: The DDR trains women to take advantage of rights that do not exist under the regime; in the Bundesrepublik these rights exist, but the majority of women do not have the prerequisites to take advantage of them.

One of the pet notions about women is that they possess intuition rather than reasoning

power. This may explain why they are expected to enter a field like psychology.

Two capable psychologists I know stopped work at the insistence of their husbands. In one case, the husband, a young physics professor, wanted his wife to stay at home in order to produce, as the rate of one a year, his "happy breed." The other husband, also a man of high achievement and success himself, was allegedly worried about the asocial contacts his wife might make in the course of her work. No wonder doctors see the danger of increased impotence in men along with increased aggressiveness in career women.

The academic world itself mirrors the male anxiety. At West Germany's 45 institutions of higher learning, only 6 percent of the staff are women. Less than 1 percent ever get to be full professors with department chairs. The feudal system of appointment, under heavy fire by student protest groups, is particularly tough on women. As for the German radical student organizations, their girls ended by revolting, as in England and the United States, against the treatment they got from the men. The girls were sick and tired of making coffee and emptying ashtrays under the banner of revolution.

No Musical Chairs

Why are there no women concert masters in any of Germany's leading orchestras, and only a handful of women players hidden away in the back rows? What a Cinderella tale when compared to the orchestra of Leonard Bernstein and the late Sir John Barbirolli. Yet girls, adhering to still another cliché-image, flock to the conservatories and art academies. Where do all the lady virtuosi go? They cannot all become soloists.

An island sanctuary for women does seem to be the Pfalz. Die Zeit, one of Germany's leading weeklies, has a woman of great authority as its editor-in-chief. A considerable number of big papers have regular columns by women, and nearly all have women's pages, edited by women. These pages show a marked trend in recent months away from kitsch and kinder and towards a re-defining of women's role in society.

One big difference between Germany's nascent liberation drive and the feminist movement of the Twenties is that the latter saw female emancipation in a program of career as against marriage. Today's liberationists argue for the double



Germany, old and young, on the streets of Cologne.

role, career and marriage, albeit in that order.

Whether a woman can work part-time or not depends on a variety of things, economic conditions, for one. Obviously, in times of relatively high unemployment, it will be harder for a woman to get part-time work. But more important today is society's approval and willingness to help. Not a scarcity of work possibilities, but a scarcity of child-care facilities, keeps two-thirds of all married women, and 85 percent of the mothers with children under 14, prisoners in their own four walls. There are not nearly enough kindergartens or other child-care facilities to cover the present need. In middle and large-sized cities many more children are turned down than can be admitted. Lack of qualified personnel as well as lack of funds is responsible.

Subjective Obstacles

These are subjective obstacles. On the subjective score, great chasms yawn. A middle-class woman who goes out to work is considered somewhat *déclassée*. Add to the social pressures (real or imagined), long-cultivated passivity, and it soon becomes clear why 85 percent stay home.

Passivity itself may cover a lot of deep misgivings. After all, how can a woman be sure she is not going from the frying pan into the fire? Exchanging one kind of drudgery for another? Today's work world is largely unimaginative. Male norms prevail. And a mere glance at the comparative statistics on longevity and heart ailments for men and women could be enough to make a woman think twice before embarking on a grand career.

Both women who do and women who do not work are filled with resentments and ambivalence. They view each other with a cold eye. Each would like to have her cake and eat it too. Out of the frustrations and resentments that come from being tied to a career, from being tied to a career, from being tied to a career, strange compensations and a grotesque ideology has grown. Witness the hordes of *hausfrauen* who crusade each day to the nearest coffee house for their ration of gooey cake topped with whipped cream and village gossip.

Mission Accomplished

The trouble is housework has no economic value; you can't buy anything for it; it affords no status feelings, no prestige. To make up for this, German housewives have developed a sense of mission, of martyrdom even, in performing their tasks. Scrubbing and polishing take on the frenzy of obsession. Family and fatherland become fig-leaves to conceal the emptiness of their lives.

This is not to say that there are no women who really enjoy their household tasks or get deep satisfaction from raising their children. Of course there are, but for them, as for the rest, traditional German society fails to provide genuine incentives and a basis for self-respect. A nice measure of the social status of women is reflected in the adjutant *Fräulein* or *Fräulein*. In 1899, the Prussian minister of the interior ruled that the designation — "Fräulein" could be applied to single women, only as a title of nobility or as a token of royal favor. Shortly before World War II, mothers of illegitimate children were allowed to call themselves *Fräulein*. And on July 1, 1970, a law went into effect protecting the legal rights of illegitimate children, and thereby, their mothers. In 1965, in answer to feminist de-

mands, the word *Fräulein* was admitted in legal documents for all adult females. Today every adult woman can ask to be called *Fräulein*.

Nevertheless, if you want to live in a restaurant, you call out, "Fräulein." If you want the waiter to come, you must call "Herr Ober," (short for Mr. Headwaiter), thus flattering the merest boy, while denigrating possibly somebody's grandmother.

Proposed Laws

Other laws on the way to loosening up West German society in general, and furthering women's rights in particular, are the new proposed divorce and abortion laws, expected to be passed this year or next. The new divorce law will disregard the question of guilt and will require each party to be financially self-sufficient, although special provision will be made for older women who have learned no profession and for the care of children, as well as to prevent poverty. The proposed abortion law would permit termination of early pregnancy on demand. Abortion with the consent of a medical jury would be allowed in other cases.

Loosening up outside the law is evident in the growing number of communes, experiments in communal living based on Swedish models. Up to now, these haven't been too successful. People whose emotions have been schooled in a traditional society are a bit like tigers raised in the zoo. Drop them down in the jungle and they are gone.

All in all, a lot of adjustment will be needed if the incipient changes are not to end in more frustrations. Actually, the women's liberation movement in West Germany aims less at changing role images than in improving conditions for women. True, the more women take on men's jobs and vice versa, male midwives, the more blurred become their sexual roles, and the old male-female antithesis are on the wane. In Germany as in the United States and elsewhere, the young preach a new code: thou shalt enjoy. And yet, Germany is a country with a deep patriarchal heritage. Her *Fräulein-Wunder* may be hopeless, but under her skin are the ten layers of muslin petticoats she has always worn. You can see what you look for. It's all there.

Author Erich Segal on the Run

By Hébe Dorsey

PARIS, Sept. 14.—Erich Segal, author of America's number one best-seller, "Love Story," has been in Paris launching the French version of his book. Since running his publisher's marathon of interviews, he also ran ten miles with French champion Michel Jazy, went to see Françoise Sagan's new play and spent an evening singing songs with Charles Aznavour.

Mr. Segal takes his running as seriously as his writing. "I was on the New England championship cross-country Harvard team, 1957," he said proudly, while slipping into a navy blue sweatshirt in the Bois de Vincennes.

"Jazy was my hero for years. I followed him in L'Equipe. To think I had to write a best seller to run with a champion. It's a power of art."

Mr. Jazy was amused, friendly but less bubbly. "He could run much better if he didn't talk all the time," he said drily. But Mr. Segal likes it that way. "Running is a great way to start a friendship," he said. "It gives you something in common."

His friendship with Aznavour dates way back. The two look so much alike that "people used to stop me in the street and say: 'Here's Aznavour.'" Mutual friends introduced them in New York years ago.

They have the same small, nervous build. Same carefully intelligent eyes. Same olive skin the French invariably associate with *crise de joie*. And same *fauz-dur* (tough outside, soft inside) approach to women. "It's even more than looks," Mr. Segal admitted. "It's a matter of attitudes." Like Aznavour, Mr. Segal cocks his head to one side and talks with authority and with his hands.

Erich Segal whose "Love Story" is being published in French.



Both wear entirely too narrow pants.

They worked together on a film called "Games," for which Mr. Segal wrote the scenario and Aznavour the music. Aznavour asked him to dinner at his home in Montfort-Amaury. "We are both very disciplined," Mr. Segal said. "The other evening, at midnight, Charles suddenly got up and said: 'Let's write a song.' We did."

Françoise Sagan rang him up. "I love 'Love Story,'" she said. "Would you come to the dress rehearsal of my play tonight?" Mr. Segal found La Sagan "very nice." He was flattered because many French critics said they wrote alike. Like "Bonjour Tristesse," "Love Story" is a thin story told on a simple, almost flat key. A classic boy-meets-girl-and-sheds-at-the-end affair, it is a miracle of nuances and has everybody, but everybody, crying at the end.

The French show every sign of loving the book as much as the Americans. The critics have idolized Mr. Segal all week long, hailed him as a new romantic (a revolution of sorts) and his easy manner, winner's smile and fluent French have

been all over French television. The novel's sex note came from Le Nouvel Observateur's critic who today called the whole thing a *cuculiterie* (I wouldn't begin to translate it).

Mr. Segal, in return, found the French critics "unique. They don't only do their homework. They think."

"Love Story" published last February, has already sold 700,000 copies. When the paperback edition comes out in November with 45 million copies, it will be "the largest first printing ever," Mr. Segal said. It is being published in several languages and is already number one in England, despite an unfavorable press. "Upper lip," Mr. Segal said. So, Mr. Segal has hit the jackpot, but he can handle it.

For one thing, writing is not all his life. He is an associate professor of classics and comparative literature at Yale. While he had a few minutes last week, he went browsing on the Left Bank and bought several Latin books. He also spent several evenings preparing his courses for next week.

"Class opens Friday," he said. "I've got to be ready."

Although "Love Story" is his first novel, he has written a study of manners and morals in ancient Rome, "Roman Laughter," and the shooting script of the Beatles' "Yellow Submarine."

The success of "Love Story" "has given me enormous confidence that I can speak in my own voice and be right. I want to go on doing my own thing—teaching and writing—without feeling that I'm a double failure instead of being a single success."

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Giant U.K. Trade Deficit Blamed on Dock Strike

LONDON, Sept. 14 (AP).—The Board of Trade today announced a massive trade deficit of \$281 million for August, the largest since World War II.

The deficit was the largest one recorded since World War II. The dock strike distortion was also credited for Britain's massive trade surplus of \$184 million, revised, in July.

The board said trade figures are likely to be out of focus for several months to come. In July, the strike had a far greater effect in holding down imports than exports. But in August the delayed imports caught up massively.

September exports, are again expected to predominate because there is now a greater backlog of exports to be recorded than of imports.

Markets Calm
Most observers had expected, and discounted, a sizable deficit, and on foreign exchange markets today the announcement of the figures actually produced a jump in the value of sterling. After backing and filling later in the day, sterling finally closed up five points at \$2.3945.

The London stock market also took the news in stride, with prices easing slightly in quiet trading and the onus put on strike and middle East developments rather than any real interest in the fresh trade figures. The Financial Times index closed at 338.8 down 1.2 on the day.

'Invisibles' Totaled
Offsetting part of the big trade deficit in August, the board said, was a surplus of about \$40 million in "invisible exports" such as earnings of shipping and airlines, banks and insurance companies, some tourist spending and income from investments.

Imports Swell
The board said exports free on board in August amounted to \$508 million, including re-exports, down from \$576 million in July.

Imports, however, totaled a whopping \$811 million, giving a "crude deficit" of \$303 million. In July, imports were only \$593 million. Adjustment for the difference in freight charges in recording imports and exports, the board said, gave the deficit of \$281 million.

French Trade Balance
PARIS, Sept. 14 (Reuters).—France's foreign trade figures in August show imports and exports about in balance after showing an

Martin Sees Need for World Central Bank

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (WP).—William McChesney Martin, former chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, today said that "further evolution" toward a world central bank is necessary for economic growth and political stability.

"No community can thrive without some constraints on the behavior of its members," Mr. Martin said. "To prosper together, nations must accept some limitations on their freedom of action."

Mr. Martin's support for a world banking institution was delivered at the very center of the conservative central banking world, Basel, in the annual Per Jacobsson lecture. A text of this prelude to

next week's International Monetary Fund meeting was released here.

The idea of a world central bank has been discussed in academic circles for many years, but has been resisted because it would require the dilution of national sovereignty.

Mr. Martin's theme today was that many of the functions of a world central bank are already being performed by the IMF and other international institutions, and further progress of this kind should be encouraged.

He defined the key functions of a world central bank as creation of world money, regulation of reserves, stabilization of the economies, consolidation of reserve assets, lender of last resort, supervision of international money and

credit markets, and the promotion of harmony in the policies of the member states.

The former Fed chairman observed that the IMF had begun to create a world money through Special Drawing Rights. Other functions comparable to a world central bank, he said, are performed by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the Bank for International Settlements, and to some extent the Common Market.

But Mr. Martin said that the IMF had "the clearest potential" for evolution into a true world central bank.

Pooling of Sovereignty
He recognized the argument that his proposal might be said to be "inconsistent" with the maintenance of national sovereignty.

But he argued that the experience of international financial cooperation involves no loss of sovereignty.

"It could even be said that what were once the principal objectives of sovereign powers—the maintenance of economic prosperity and of effective defense—can now only be achieved by the acceptance of co-operative international arrangements which by their very nature involve a pooling of sovereignty."

Mr. Martin also suggested that the same forces leading to the "startling growth" of the multinational corporation since the end of World War II "also point in the direction of ever-closer cooperation among monetary authorities—that is, toward a world central bank."

On the SDR program, Mr. Martin warned that the amount to be created in the future must be adequate to meet the need for growth in world reserves.

A total of \$3.4 billion in SDRs was created this year, and \$6 billion more is scheduled for 1971 and 1972.

Mr. Martin's point was that inadequate creation of SDRs for reserves would induce other countries to increase their reserve holdings of dollars which "would make a deficit in U.S. [balance of] payments almost inevitable no matter how well the United States manages its policies."

Unit in Congress
WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (Reuters).—The U.S. budget deficit for fiscal 1971 will range between \$7.8 billion and \$11 billion the Joint Congressional Committee on Reduction of Federal Expenditures reported today.

This contrasts with the administration's May estimate of \$13 billion, which Treasury Secretary David M. Kennedy has admitted will be overrun without giving new figures.

The committee took into account congressional actions on appropriations bills in arriving at the latest estimates. Congressional inaction on administration tax proposals now before Congress could raise the deficit figure to \$11 billion, the committee said.

Export Boom
Partly Prices, GATT Notes
GENEVA, Sept. 14 (AP).—World exports are experiencing their biggest boom since the Korean War, but soaring prices caused by inflation are a significant factor in the gains, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) reported today.

"The outlook for the latter part of 1970 and early 1971 will be determined mainly by developments in the United States economy," GATT said in its annual report.

But it forecast a rise in world exports by 8 to 10 percent in 1970 as a whole, of which 3 to 4 percent would consist of increased prices.

Earlier this year, GATT, which regulates a percent of world trade, predicted a trade increase of 4 to 8 percent. The revision was attributed to the sharp upturn in prices in the last quarter of last year and early 1970.

It concluded that this year "this would merely mean a return to normal with a growth rate close to the average of 8.75 percent achieved in recent years."

In 1969, the report said, world exports increased by nearly 14 percent in value, "more rapidly than in any year since the Korean War price boom." But 4 percent of the gain was attributable to higher prices.

There has thus been an 11-year period of uninterrupted growth of world trade at an average annual rate of about 8.75 percent, the report stated, but added: "The final stages of this expansion were marked by strong inflationary pressures in a large number of trading countries."

For the first time, trade between the industrial countries (up 17.5 percent) represented more than half the world's exports in 1969. The report noted that trade expansion last year "was accompanied by pressures and imbalances which resulted in the notorious international payments crises from the latter part of 1968 onwards."

Changes in per value of eight currencies between 1967 and 1969 were made by countries "which together account for 37 percent of the total export trade of the industrial areas."

Inventories
Climb in U.S.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (Reuters).—Business inventories rose \$1.21 billion in July, their sharpest gain since October, 1969, the Commerce Department reported today.

The July increase, following June's upward revised gain of \$430 million, brought total inventories to \$169.83 billion on a seasonally-adjusted basis. It was the second consecutive increase following a decline in May.

Most of the increase was in the manufacturing section, where July inventories climbed by \$760 million, following a \$180 million stock cut the previous month.

Retail stocks gained \$360 million in July, a contraction from the \$450 million June gain, and wholesale stocks gained \$60 million compared with the previous month's \$150 million increase.

Combined business sales rose \$500 million to a new peak of \$108.3 billion. This compares with June's upward revised \$970 million increase. Manufacturers and retailers both reported sales increases of nearly 1 percent, while wholesalers' receipts registered a slight decline.

The stock-to-sales ratio remained unchanged in July at 1.57 months.



William A. Liffers

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

William A. Liffers, formerly in charge of Asian and Australian operations, has been named director, Europe-African region, Cynamid International, Cynamid also announced Norton Jackson's appointment as director, industrial products, Europe-African region. Mr. Jackson had been responsible for Cynamid industrial products business in Asia, Australia and Oceania.

Vice-president of Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York John P. Glorieux has been appointed deputy general manager of bank offices in Belgium.

Sir George Dunnett has been named London-based chairman of the European group of C. Brewer and Co. of Hawaii, which includes Rionda, de Pass Ltd. and International Molasses of London.

Former managing director of CBS records operations in Britain Ken Glanville has been named managing director of the record division of RCA Ltd. in Great Britain.

Edgar T. Koenig, vice-president of Europe of International Bank of Washington, D.C., will head the recently-opened representative office of the bank in London.

Boyd International Ltd., executive consultants, has appointed William H. Lyons as a partner in their London office. Mr. Lyons was formerly vice-president-sales, Latin America, for Pan American Airways.

Robert L. Beal, formerly export manager for the Western Hemisphere of Heil Co., Milwaukee, will direct the company's European operations from its Brussels office.

Jan Schenkels has been designated director for Europe and Africa of Emery Air Freight Corp. Mr. Schenkels was previously regional manager for the European central region. The company also named Jeffrey Lehmann central European region administrative manager.

Consolidated Insurance International has named Ronald L. O'Rourke managing director for international operations. Mr. O'Rourke had been Rolobor International Ltd., head of Far East operations.

Rate Cut Rally Snuffed; Prices Fall Back in N.Y.

By Leonard Sloane

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (NYT).—The New York Stock Exchange wobbled to a decline today with news events in the economic sphere establishing the trading pattern.

On the one hand, there were strong possibilities during the day that automotive and railroad strikes would occur at midnight. On the other, there were bullish reports of a July rise in business inventories and an optimistic 1971 forecast from the National Association of Business Economists.

But the item apparently having the greatest effect was the half-point cut in the prime rate by First Pennsylvania Bank. When the bank announced the reduction, the Dow Jones industrial average was off 6.02 points. A half-hour later, this indicator had turned around sharply and was recorded on the plus side with a gain of 0.55 point.

As the trading day progressed and other banks failed to follow the move, the upward flurry came to an end and at the closing bell the Dow stood at 757.12, down 4.72 points.

Volume for the session was a moderate 11.9 million shares, down from Friday's 12.14 million.

In total, there were 717 declines, compared with 571 advances, although most of the issues closing lower were down only fractionally.

On the active list, there were 10 drops, 4 advances and one—Liton Industries—closing unchanged at 21 1/4.

Leading the list was the Federal National Mortgage Association, which rose 3/8 to 54 3/8 on volume of 239,100 shares. The company, known as Fanny Mae, also had a 2 1/2-point rise on Friday.

This runup, according to some analysts, is based on its position as a holder of government-insured and guaranteed mortgages. Any drop in interest rates would benefit FNMA greatly because the cost of its heavy borrowings would decline.

Despite the strong possibility of an impending prime rate change, commercial banking stocks were mixed. While J.P. Morgan & Co. rose 3/4 to 67 and Manufacturers Hanover advanced 1/2 to 69 1/2, First National City eased 1/4 to 68 and Chase Manhattan dropped 1/8 to 59 5/8.

Savings and loan issues, though, were generally higher. First City Financial rose 3/8 to 42 3/8 and

Great Western Financial advanced 1/4 to 21 3/4.

Among the auto stocks, General Motors—the United Auto Workers' announced strike target—showed the biggest falloff, 1 1/2 to 70 5/8. Ford and Chrysler, which announced today that they would not extend their union agreements beyond the midnight expiration date, closed one up and one down: Chrysler up 3/8 to 23 7/8 and Ford down 1/2 to 49 7/8.

Michelin Sets Issue of Bonds

PARIS, Sept. 14 (Reuters).—Michelin et Cie. announced today details on the launching of 223 million francs (\$71 million) of 5.5 percent convertible bonds.

On offer starting today, the bonds, issued at par, are convertible from Jan. 1 into Michelin "B" shares on a one share for three bonds basis, at a premium of about 16 percent on Friday's closing price of 1,249 francs a share.

The 15-year bonds may be redeemed at rates, rising from 110 percent after six years to 140 percent after 15 years, giving a yield of 7.25 percent.

Shareholders waived preferential rights to the issue.

The issue is the largest ever on the Paris Bourse. Convertible bonds are relatively unknown among French companies and the way the market accepts the issue will undoubtedly affect future issues of this type.

Michelin said it also plans to increase its capital to 449.7 million francs from 408.8 million by means of a one for 10 free share distribution.

U.S. Banks Abroad
HAMBURG, Sept. 14 (Reuters).—Chase Manhattan Bank said today it will open its fifth branch in West Germany here tomorrow.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., also of New York, said over the weekend it will open a Düsseldorf branch at the beginning of next year, assuming it receives official U.S. and German permission. McGraw has one German branch in Frankfurt.

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ICI Is Planning Plant in France

PARIS, Sept. 14 (Reuters).—Britain's giant Imperial Chemical Industries said today it is studying the possibility of setting up a plant at Marseilles.

Agreement has yet to be reached with the French authorities concerned, a spokesman said. He declined to give further details at this stage.

Ericsson Earnings Up On Sales Hike Abroad

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 14 (Reuters).—Telephone AB L.M. Ericsson said today that first-half group income after tax rose to the equivalent of \$18.1 million from \$15.7 million in the same 1969 period.

Group sales in the first six months this year was up 13 percent to \$205 million from \$183.5 million. Ericsson noted a slight fall in domestic orders, while deliveries to customers abroad climbed 22 percent to \$187.4 million.

Foreigners in Australia

SYDNEY, Sept. 14 (UPI).—A survey made by the Australian Chamber of Commerce in Australia shows that 142 overseas companies are searching for minerals and metals in Australia.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1970

(Continued on next page)

**That's the business philosophy
that has helped us double our assets
to over \$4,000 million in only 8 years.**

**Producer of exhaust and filter systems
for 1 out of every 4 U.S. cars
now on the road. Assets: \$80 million.**



**The largest U.S. shipyard,
complete with nuclear capabilities.
Assets: \$175 million.**

We're Tenneco Inc.—a major U.S. diversifier. Since 1961, we have increased our assets 105%. Result: we're now a \$4,000 million corporation—one of America's largest. And we're still growing. Because we're still building. That's our business. For our latest annual report, write: Section 23, Public Relations Department, Tenneco Inc., P.O. Box 2511, Houston, Texas 77001, U.S.A.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Cash prices in primary markets as registered with New York were:			
Commodity and unit	Mon.	Year ago	
FOODS			
Wheat 2, red bush.....	\$2.68 1/4	\$1.65 1/2	
Wheat 2, hard e.d. f.w. bush.....	2.31 1/4	1.94 1/2	
Oats 2, yellow bu.....	1.81 1/2	1.49 1/2	
Oats 2, white bu.....	1.77 1/2	1.49 1/2	
Barley 2, Western, cwt.....	1.63	1.37 1/2	
Peas, Canada, lb.....	.38	.54 1/2	
Beans 4, Canada, lb.....	1.56	1.12 1/2	
FEEDSTUFFS			
Crackd 60-80 35% yd.....	16 1/4	16 1/4	
METALS			
Sheet billets (Pitt.) ton.....	105.90	99.00	
Steel 2, P. & F. Phila. ton.....	69.00	66.00	
Steel scrap No. 1, heavy Pitt.....	41-42	37-38	
Iron, open, lb.....	13 1/2	13 1/2	
Copper, Lake, 90% lb.....	13.50	12.50 1/2	
Alum. (Strat.) lb.....	1.75	1.68	
Alum. S. & S. basis, lb.....	1.15	1.19 1/2	
Alum. S. & S. basis, lb.....	1.82 1/2	1.79 1/2	
COMMODITY INDEXES			
Woody's index (base 100 Nov. Dec. 31, 1931).....	416.6	407.0	
* Nominal, * Asked.			
NEW YORK FUTURES			
Wool, new: May '71 \$4.5 b.....			
Wool tops: No sales.			
Corn: Sept. 32.41, Dec. 32.86, March 32.08, May '71 33.32, July '71 33.42, Sept. '71 33.52, Nov. '71 33.52, Dec. '71 33.52.			
Coppr: Sept. 55.90, Oct. 55.70, Dec. 56.50, Jan. 56.50, March '71 57.20, May '71 57.20, July '71 57.15, Sept. '71 57.15, Oct. '71 57.15.			
Alum.: Sept. 70.75, March '71 3.50, April '71 3.35, May '71 4.08.			
Silver: Sept. 181.50, Dec. 186.00, Jan. 186.40, March '71 182.30, May '71 181.70, July '71 182.30, Sept. '71 182.90, Oct. '71 182.30, Nov. '71 182.30, Dec. '71 182.30.			
Orange juice (frozen concentrated): Jan. 36.70 b, Nov. 37.70 b, Dec. 36.10 b, Jan. 36.70 b, March '71 40.60 b, April '71 40.75 b.			
COTTON No. 2			
Open High Low Close Chg.			
Oct 27.27 27.35 27.23 27.23 - 6			
Nov 27.46 27.68 27.40 27.47 + 1			
Dec 27.74 27.96 27.68 27.68 - 1			
May 28.11 28.24 28.11 28.19 - 10			
July 28.17 28.24 28.17 28.15 - 2			
Oct 22.50 22.50 22.50 22.50 + 5			
2-bid.			
CHICAGO FUTURES			
Open High Low Close Chg.			
WHEAT			
Sept 1.67 1.65 1.67 1.65 1.65 1/2			
Oct 1.69 1.64 1.64 1.64 1.64 1/2			
Nov 1.71 1.71 1.71 1.71 1.71 1/2			
Dec 1.71 1.71 1.71 1.71 1.71 1/2			
May 1.71 1.71 1.71 1.71 1.71 1/2			
July 1.71 1.71 1.71 1.71 1.71 1/2			
CORN			
Sept 1.51 1.50 1.51 1.51 1.51 1/2			
Oct 1.52 1.51 1.51 1.51 1.51 1/2			
Nov 1.54 1.54 1.54 1.54 1.54 1/2			
Dec 1.54 1.54 1.54 1.54 1.54 1/2			
May 1.54 1.54 1.54 1.54 1.54 1/2			
July 1.54 1.54 1.54 1.54 1.54 1/2			
SOYBEANS			
Sept 2.81 2.81 2.81 2.81 2.81 1/2			
Oct 2.81 2.81 2.81 2.81 2.81 1/2			
Nov 2.81 2.81 2.81 2.81 2.81 1/2			
Dec 2.81 2.81 2.81 2.81 2.81 1/2			
May 2.81 2.81 2.81 2.81 2.81 1/2			
July 2.81 2.81 2.81 2.81 2.81 1/2			
Aug 2.81 2.81 2.81 2.81 2.81 1/2			
SOYBEAN OIL			
Sept 10.5 11.27 11.27 11.25 11.25			
Oct 10.5 10.77 10.77 10.75 10.75			
Nov 10.5 10.77 10.77 10.75 10.75			
Dec 10.5 10.77 10.77 10.75 10.75			
May 10.5 10.77 10.77 10.75 10.75			
July 10.5 10.77 10.77 10.75 10.75			
Aug 10.5 10.77 10.77 10.75 10.75			
SOYBEAN MEAL			
Sept 85.00 86.00 85.00 86.00 84.00			
Oct 85.00 86.00 85.00 86.00 84.00			
Nov 85.00 86.00 85.00 86.00 84.00			
Dec 85.00 86.00 85.00 86.00 84.00			
May			

The publishers of America's leading investment advisory periodicals announce an unprecedented offer:

To readers of this advertisement we will send our best-selling publication, The Value Line Investment Survey, every week for a full quarter of a year at a reduction of 43% from our lowest introductory offer.

- **Over 100 Value Line Survey pages every week for the next 10 months** — pages that enable you to evaluate instantly and continuously any of America's 1,400 leading stocks.
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Remember, too, all materials are sent you through Value Line's air-freight relay so that you enjoy the same kind of timeliness as subscribers in the United States.

Why this unusual offer? The spontaneous sale to date of our publications in Europe convinces us that there is bound to be ever-increasing reliance here on Value Line for sound, disciplined assessment of U.S. securities. We frankly want to spread knowledge of Value Line still more widely.

But keep in mind, this offer must be terminated. Be sure to send in the following coupon immediately.

To: THE VALUE LINE INVESTMENT SURVEY
Case 280 Eaux-Vives,
CH 1211 Genève 6, Suisse.

Yes, I accept your introductory offer of only \$25 for 3 months of air-freight relay service, plus binders, plus Reference Library.

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☐ Please bill me.

Name: _____

Street:

City: _____

NOTICE: If you wish the beginning of your service deferred,

please indicate desired starting date:

[illegible]

Sept. 14, 1970
Most Actives—New York

Nat Mig	239.70	54 1/2	+ 3/4
Wsty Comp	153.30	37 1/2	+ 1 1/2
ryster	150.50	37 1/2	+ 1 1/2
iden Pet	148.60	20 1/2	- 1/2
ralin Oil	129.90	29	- 1 1/2
ex Corp	124.40	14 1/2	- 3/4
amas	123.70	57 1/2	- 3 1/4
mpul Sci	122.20	13 1/4	- 1/2
Airlin	118.50	21 1/2	+ 1 1/2
asey Ltd	112.60	19 1/2	+ 1 1/2
rop Cp	105.10	77	- 1 1/2
usion LP	94.20	40 1/2	- 1 1/2
on Inc	71.50	21 1/4	- 1/2
al Norm	63.60	24 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Mom At			

volume. all stocks. 11,300.000 shares.

15 stocks, 15.53 percent.
 average price, 16 stock, \$29.
 1970 highs, 12: lows, 5.
 values traded in: 1.572.
 advances, 571; declines, 717; un-
 changed, 290.
 Y. stock index: 44.82 -0.22; in-
 dustrials: 48.96 -0.23; transpor-
 tation: 30.04 -0.24; utility: 37.26
 +0.04; finance: 59.93 -0.03.

Most Actives—American			
Camera Oil	100,500	16th	—

to Elect	92.90	23%	- 1
giffy Fnd	67.009	26%	- 1
liff Int	64.00	21%	+ 1
on Ind	62.209	17%	- 1
max	66.90	20%	- 1
eer Ac	49.600	5%	- 1
B Arn	37.300	21%	- 1
n Town	35.280	7%	+ 2
mpump	34.700	6%	- 2
max total stock sales			3,900,000
cal sales year ago			4,254,890

h	Low	Close	N.C.
2	21.41	21.55	— 07

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
Ind	760.54	766.84	757.37	757.12	- 4.72
Jrn	136.41	140.98	139.03	139.36	- 0.46
Util	108.96	109.93	107.52	108.42	- 0.28
S&P	240.05	242.29	237.29	239.31	- 1.17

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Industrials ..	91.21	89.35	90.63	—57
Railroads	27.02	26.43	26.73	—24
Utilities	55.26	54.78	54.64	—87
Stocks	83.13	81.43	82.07	—45

add-Lot Trading in N Y

Shares

	Buy	Sales	Short
pt. 11	266,733	365,734	5,225
pt. 10	273,020	373,870	7,548
pt. 9	404,455	486,269	7,614
pt. 8	427,340	519,358	9,179
pt. 4	340,140	419,535	8,268

These totals are included in the figures.

NEW HIGHS-12

Wig of	Fieldcrst M	Lone S Gas
Hale	Fof Chart	Melv Shoe
Engln	Int Uhl	Nor Ill Gas
at Mja	Int Uhl A	Sou N Gas

NEW LOWS- 5
111Pw 4.26pf RaxChm pfA

Kaiser nc pt
Nw Stl Wire

1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 26

100

Handwritten: *Handwritten text, possibly a signature or name, in Arabic script.*

*All of these bonds have been sold outside the United States:
This advertisement appears as a matter of record only.*

New Issues

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
Washington, D.C.

DM 100,000,000.-

**8½% Deutsche Mark Bearer Bonds of 1970
with Sinking Fund**

DEUTSCHE BANK
Aktiengesellschaft
also for
BERLINER DISCONTO BANK
Aktiengesellschaft

DRESDNER BANK
Aktiengesellschaft
also for
BANK FÜR HANDEL UND INDUSTRIE
Aktiengesellschaft

H. AUFWÄUSER
**BAYERISCHE HYPOTHEKEN- UND
WECHSEL-BANK**
BAYERISCHE STAATSBANK

BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK
JOEL BERENBERG, GOSSLER & CO.
BERLINER BANK
Aktiengesellschaft

BERLINER HANDELS-GESELLSCHAFT
BANKHAUS GEBRÜDER BETHMANN

BURKHARDT & CO.
COMMERZBANK
Aktiengesellschaft
also for
BERLINER COMMERZBANK
Aktiengesellschaft

DEUTSCHE GENOSSENSCHAFTSKASSE
DEUTSCHE GIROZENTRALE
-DEUTSCHE KOMMUNALBANK-
DEUTSCHE ÜBERSEERISCHE BANK

DEUTSCH-SÜDAMERIKANISCHE BANK
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FRANKFURTER BANK
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MERCK, FINCK & CO.

E. METZLER SEEL, SOHN & CO.
NORDDEUTSCHE KREDITBANK
Aktiengesellschaft
SAL. OFFENHEIM JR. & CIE.

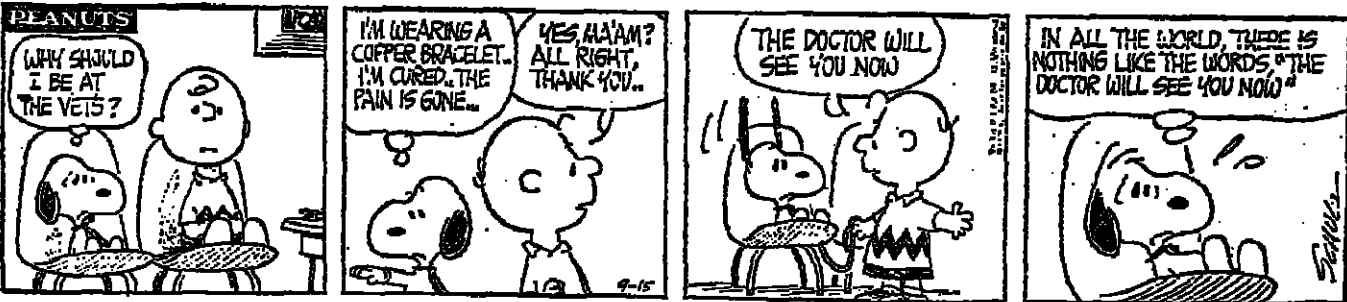
SAARLÄNDISCHE KREDITBANK
Aktiengesellschaft
SCHRÖDER, MÜNCHMEYER, HENGST & CO.
C. G. TRINKAUS

VEREINSBANK IN HAMBURG
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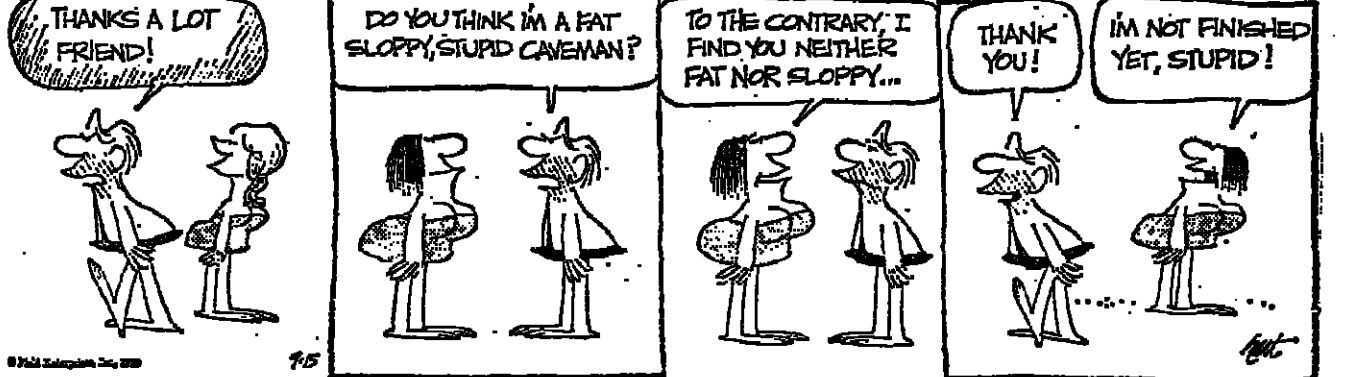
WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE
WESTFALENBANK
Aktiengesellschaft

September 1, 1970

PEANUTS



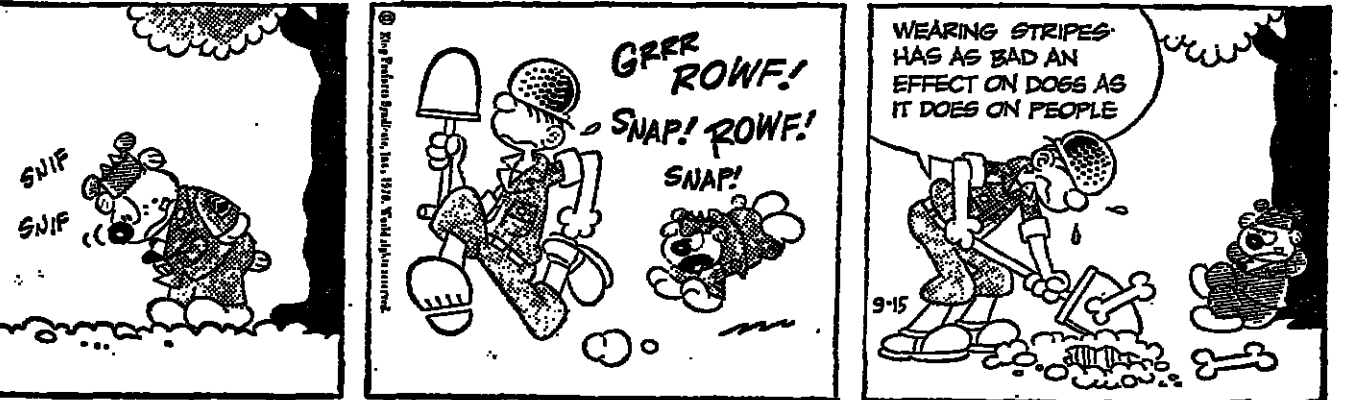
B.C.



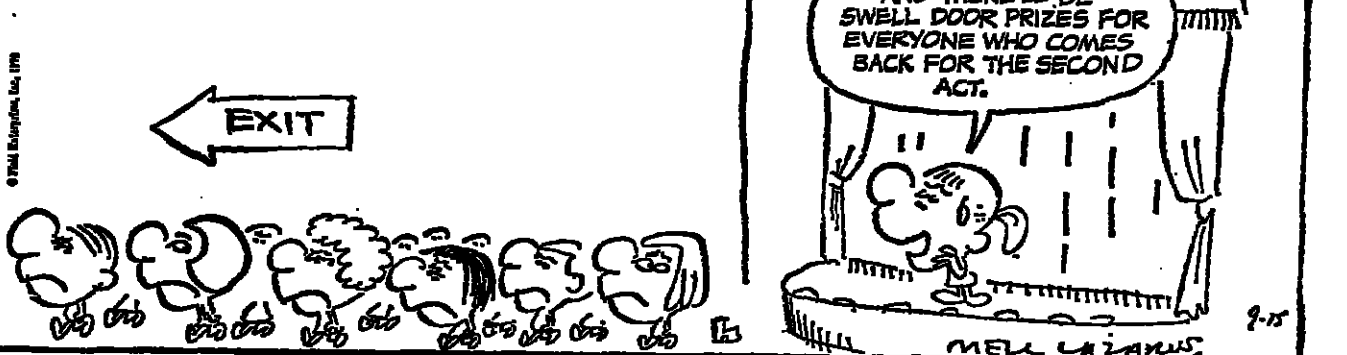
EILABNER



BEETLEBAILEY



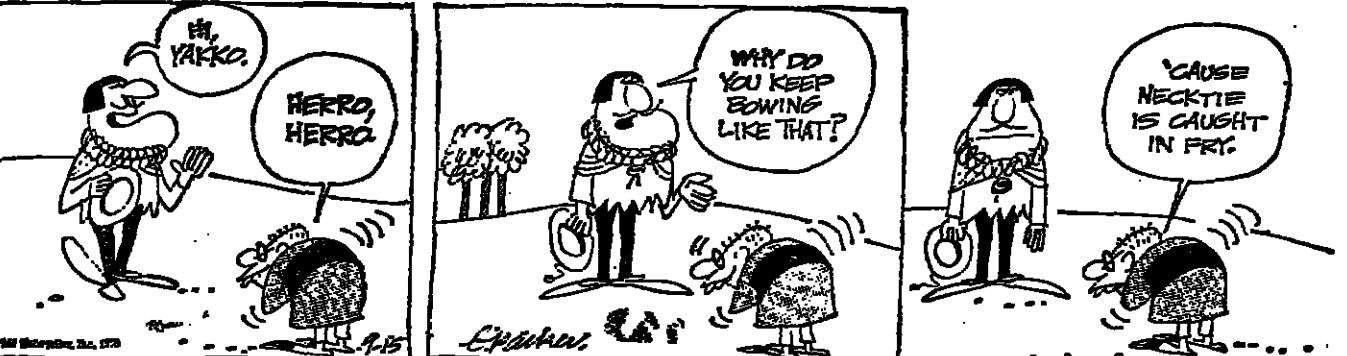
MISS PEACH



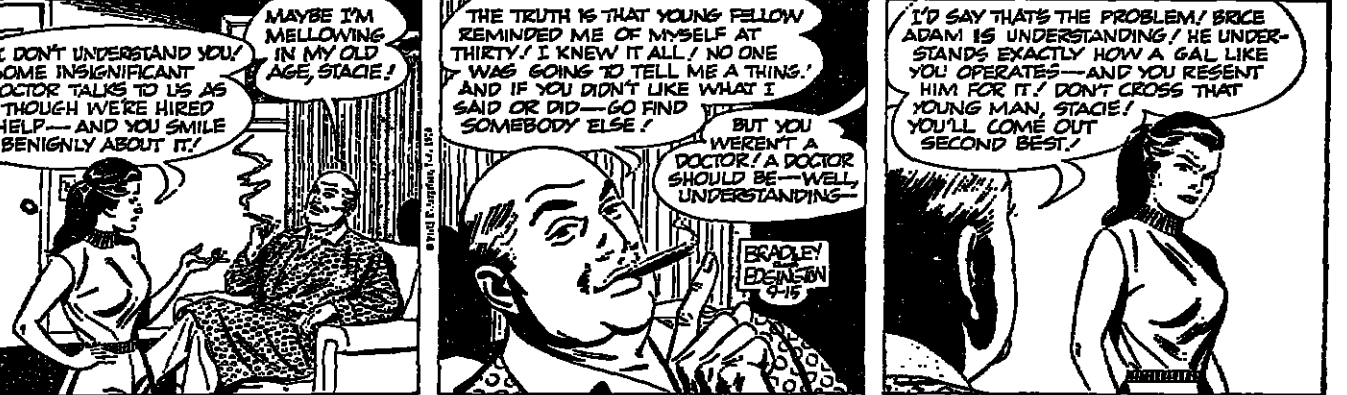
BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Efficient bidding and fine play won the day for the North-South partnership. North's opening bid of one club was forcing, promising at least 16 high-card points, and a sound contract of six no trump was reached. West could not afford to lead away from one of his queens, so he was forced to lead a suit bid by his opponents. He chose a spade as being less likely to give a trick. South won the first trick with the spade king in his hand and led a low heart to the queen hoping to find West with a doubleton king. East won with the king and returned a spade. South could now count 11 tricks, assuming a normal heart division, and had several chances for his 12th. One of these disappeared when he led another round of spades and found that West guarded the fourth round. He cashed his ace-king of diamonds and the jack and ace of hearts to reach this position:

NORTH
♠ 83
♥ J
♦ A4
♣ A4

EAST
♠ —
♥ —
♦ 8
♣ 9873

SOUTH
♠ 8
♥ 10
♦ KJ5
♣ KJ5

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

North East South West
1 ♣ Pass 2 N.T. Pass
3 ♥ Pass 3 ♣ Pass
3 N.T. Pass 4 N.T. Pass
5 ♣ Pass 6 N.T. Pass
Pass Pass

West led the spade two.

On the next heart lead from dummy, East parted with a club and South the diamond ten. West was in trouble in three suits, and did the best he could by giving up a club. On the last heart, East threw his diamond, South the spade eight and West the spade ten. The club ace was followed by a low club, and South had to

Solution to Previous Puzzle

SWAMP	OGAM	QUID
TARRO	LOLA	URDU
RIANT	THE	TERIBLE
RELI	THE	TERIBLE
PHIL	THE	TERIBLE
CHOLER	ROADSTER	
LASER	ADML	ELI
ARIADNE	ADFNAROS	
STIE	ISMS	USAGE
SERIALISM	STONES	
SCOR	THE	TERIBLE
MADAME	BUTTERFLY	
EPIC	MAINE	LOAN
WAINE	INGA	LEONE

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DALGE

PANCO

REFOBE

MULVLE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

ON THE

Yesterday's Jumble: APRON FAINT BESIDE DEMISE
Answer: Sometimes connected with a state of unrest—INSOMNIA

BOOKS

EUROPEAN NOTEBOOK-1

LES BIENHEUREUX DE LA DESOLATION

By Hervé Bazin. Seuil, 246 pp. 20 francs (\$3.83).

Reviewed by Marc Slonim

A NEW novel by Hervé Bazin of the Académie Goncourt, "Les Bienheureux de la Désolation," stands out as the most original work of French fiction in an otherwise undistinguished season. Based on fact, this adventure story, skillfully fit into the framework of a philosophical tale, deals with the small British island of Tristan da Cunha in the South Atlantic, far away from the maritime routes between the Cape and Montevideo. A volcanic eruption in 1961 forced the evacuation of its 264 inhabitants to England. Until then, these trappers, cowboys, fishermen and their wives had led a hard, primitive, healthy existence, protected from the temptations of civilization, receiving news from the outside world only a few times a year. Upon arrival in England they were brutally exposed to modern industry, technology and politics, and the experience proved shocking and painful to them. Despite governmental and private efforts to resettle the immigrants and provide them with jobs, the Tristans, as the press called them, could not adjust to their new environment. Curiously enough, they were not much perplexed by technological progress, which they explained in their own terms: "A plane," they said, "flew just like a bird, and movie and television images simply flashed before the eye like running clouds, animals or men." But they could not understand how or why these wonders had been invented.

On the other hand, they were disgusted by the noise and crowds of the cities, the poor quality of work produced by negligent labor, and the crime and disorder they read about in the newspapers. The ironic and humorous description of the Tristans' confrontation with contemporary reality is one of the strongest elements of the novel: conceived as satire, it soon becomes an indictment. The Tristans had but one wish: to return to their innocent Paradise. Only a few, entangled in new loves, consented to remain in England; the rest managed to obtain permission from the Colonial Office to return to their homes in 1964.

Tristan da Cunha had been devastated by volcanic blasts, and the natives' superhuman efforts to rebuild their village seemed futile at first. After initial failure, the settlers devised a compromise: "We learned a great deal during the four years of exile," says one of the elders. "We were right to defend the privilege of remaining as we are, but we also understand that we can take from your civilization just what we need in our struggle against the blind forces of nature—and nothing more. We must be ourselves in 1967 and not try to go back to our forebears of 1800, but we are going to use

The New York Times

This Week Last Week

FICTION

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(These figures are for the week ending Sept. 12.)

CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Young oyster
5 Baseball term
10 Yarn spindle
14 Topsy
15 Chili
16 Armadillo
17 Israeli harbor
18 Lariat
19 Creeper
20 Port of North Vietnam
22 Dater's one and only
24 Kila
25 Long period
26 Boob
28 Start
33 Having no confidence
35 Enthusiasm
36 TV's Mrs.
37 Mussolini aide
39 Familiar pen name
40 Uneven
42 Kind of steel

44 Crowded quarters in treetop
46 Rainer et al.
47 Take on
48 Facial pair
49 Salisbury and
52 Independent course
56 Ensuing
57 Czar's say-so
59 Ice mass
60 Hussein subject
61 Plutarch's opus
62 Fairy-tale figure
63 Spunky
64 Clowns
65 Plane access

11 Samson port
12 Grit
13 Victim
21 Precipitation
23 Ancient garment
25 Mount
26 Local deity
27 Toughen
28 Music groups
29 Enigmas
30 Fritters away
31 Hullabaloo
32 Veld covering
34 Church part
38 Unctuously
41 Nigerian language
43 Paintings
45 Showy butterfly
48 Humphrey, in 1968
49 Boating hazard
50 Buddhist monastery
51 Test
52 Wash
53 Rockweed
54 Statistical gauge
55 Low-pitched
58 Laotian currency

DOWN

1 Irani bigwig
2 Type size
3 Latin fields
4 Establishment
5 Word puzzle
6 Sully
7 Crow
8 Ecton
9 Occasional chimera
10 Dislike

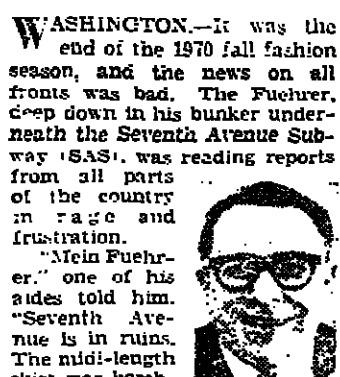
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

ON THE

(Answers tomorrow)

Art Buchwald

Midi Uber Alles



Buchwald

WASHINGTON—It was the end of the 1970 fall fashion season, and the news on all fronts was bad. The Fuehrer, deep down in his bunker underneath the Seventh Avenue Subway (SAS), was reading reports from all parts of the country in a rage and frustration.

"Mein Fuehrer," one of his aides told him, "Seventh Avenue is in ruins. The mid-level skirt was bombed."

"All is lost," Buchwald said. "We must surrender. Don't tell me we have lost the war," the Fuehrer screamed. "We will counter-attack. We will punish all those who refuse to wear the mid-level skirt."

Another aide came in. "Good news, mein Fuehrer," he said. "Bonwit Teller reports it has just sold two mid-level skirts."

The Fuehrer started to dance a jig. "You see, it is selling! The mid-level skirt is selling! Tomorrow the world."

The Fuehrer went over to his map and stuck two pins in it. "That makes 224 mid-level skirts sold this year. I told you the women would go for it."

Another aide came in with a telegram. "Mein Fuehrer, Saks Fifth Avenue has surrendered to the mid-level skirt. So has Macy's, Gimbels and Bloomingdale's. We can now hold out much longer. Perhaps we should issue a communiqué saying that it makes no difference what length a woman's skirt is this year as long as she's happy."

"Never! Never!" screamed the Fuehrer, kicking over chairs and tables. "I decreed that women would wear mid-level skirts and they will wear mid-level skirts, whether they like them or not. The aides looked at each other.

In hopelessness. The Fuehrer's mistress, who was playing solitaire, looked up from her game. "Perhaps it may be better, liechen, to give in."

The Fuehrer looked at his mistress and screamed. "Yes and if I surrender I will be tried as a war criminal and they will hang me. They will say I brought ruin to all of them. The answer is, 'No! My plan to bring order to the fashion world will triumph. If they do not listen to me, there will be anarchy in the world. What word from Sears, Roebuck?"

An aide came in with the new Sears, Roebuck catalogue. "They've replaced the mid-level skirt with the mid-level skirt. Traitors! They will pay for this," the Fuehrer yelled as he started tearing the catalogue to shreds and throwing it around. "I will destroy them."

The telephone rang and an aide grabbed it. "Yes, yes, Good, good." Then he turned to the Fuehrer. "It's Ohrbach's. They have a customer in the store and she's looking at mid-level skirts."

The Fuehrer started to dance another jig. "The tide is turning," he cried.

"What's that?" the aide said. "Oh, he hung up the phone. Her husband came in and dragged her out of the store." The Fuehrer's mistress began to cry. His Alsatian dog, sleeping in the corner, whined. The teleprinter rang.

An aide went over to the machine. "I. Magnin's, Marshall Field's, Lord & Taylor, and J. C. Penney have collapsed. They're all holding fire sales on the mid-level skirt."

The Fuehrer sank down in his chair. "That does it. No more Mr. Nice Guy."

The Fuehrer's mistress took a bottle of cyanide capsules out of the drawer and placed one in each capsule. Then she called over the dog and gave him a capsule. He ate it eagerly and rolled over dead.

She poured out two cups of coffee. She handed the Fuehrer a capsule. He looked at her and said, "Liechen, you believed in the mid-level skirt?"

The mistress took the other capsule. "With my legs, what choice did I have?"



By Irving Marder

PARIS—Who cares who killed Roger Ackroyd? The greatest crime in the English-speaking world once asked. The short answer is: eight or ten million people who never heard of Edmund Wilson. The long answer follows.

The real perpetrator of "The Murder of Roger Ackroyd" (whether or not Mr. Wilson cares) was, of course, Agatha Christie. The amount of blood and ink she has spilled in the half-century or so since her crime debut must be incalculable. But it is a safe bet that almost every Englishwoman who celebrates her 80th birthday Tuesday, has just published her 80th mystery novel, "Passenger to Frankfurt." Collins, 26 shillings. When "Roger Ackroyd" hit the dust, people like Proust, Lawrence, Arnold Bennett, and Kipling were still alive and well. The latter adverb does not apply to Proust, who was never well.

To return to Edmund Wilson and his put-down: If they didn't care about Roger Ackroyd, she didn't care about them. But they did care, right from the beginning, and Miss Christie, with this murder under her belt, has never looked back.

Her first book was actually "The Mysterious Affair at Styles," published in 1920. "Roger Ackroyd" was her second. A gentle juggernaut, she has cut a gory swath down the decades from the Twenties with "The A.B.C. Murders," "Murder in Mesopotamia," "Death on the Nile," "Appointment with Death," "Mrs. McGinty's Dead," "After the Funeral," "Sparkling Cyanide"—the list goes on and on. She has made them all in England, in America, in Italy, in France, in Russia, in Poland, in Outer Mongolia. Like the Great Pyramid, the column in the Place Vendôme, Nelson's statue in Trafalgar Square, the Arc de Triomphe, she has become part of the landscape.

Can one criticize the Great Pyramid or the Arc de Triomphe? Well, one can try. Let's take a look at "The Mystery of the Blue Train," which the bloodthirsty octogenarian, then a bloodthirsty quadri-genarian, wrote in 1928:

The Man With the White Hair
It was close on midnight when a man crossed the Place de la Concorde. In spite of the handsome fur coat which garbed his meager form, there was something essentially weak and pathetic about him.

A little man with a face like a rat... His father had been a Polish Jew, a journeyman tailor... One does not have to be a Polish Jew (the worst kind, in the opinion of German Jews) to get one's guard up at this point. But, in fairness, let us say that Miss Christie may simply have shared in the prejudices of that time and place, and read on.

The electric light was shaded with dirty pink lemons, and it softened, but could not disguise, the girl's face with its mask of crude paint. Could not disguise either, the broad Mongolian cast of her countenance. There was no doubt of Olga Demetriou's profession, nor of her nationality.

"All is well, little one?"
"All is well, Boris Ivanovitch."

No one wants to be rude to an octogenarian institution, but what have we here? Well, among other things, an echo of another, earlier English phenomenon among mystery writers, a man who was curdling blood before Agatha Christie was born and who, since he lived until 1927, was still dominating the world of literary crime when "The Mystery of the Blue Train" was published: Edgar Wallace.

Wallace was a hack, but a hack with immense energy. He made a great deal of money and the lessons of his career were not lost on his younger contemporaries.

As "The Blue Train" fades into the distance, let us be charitable, skip 37 years, and a couple of million words, and take a look at a 1965 model Christie, "At Bertram's Hotel."

Chapter I
In the heart of the West End, there are many quiet pockets, unknown to almost all but taxi drivers who traverse them with expert knowledge, and arrive triumphantly there by at Park Lane, Berkeley Square or South Audley Street.

There had, of course, been many other hotels on the model of Bertram's. Some still existed, but nearly all had felt the wind of change... Outside the steps that led up to the big bright doors stood what at first sight appeared to be no less than a Field-Marshal... He received you with tender concern as you emerged... guided you carefully up the steps and plotted you through the silently stringing doorway.

Do doorways swing, by the way, even in swinging London? Anyway, there is probably no reason to labor the point that Miss Christie is not, and never has been, much of a stylist. Her books, in fact, are a mother-lode of clichés, of non-images, slapdash syntax. Her admirers would probably reply that any idiot knows how to read Agatha Christie for style or syntax. You read her for what? For the best Chinese-puzzle-type mystery plots in the business (with the possible exception of John Dickson Carr's).

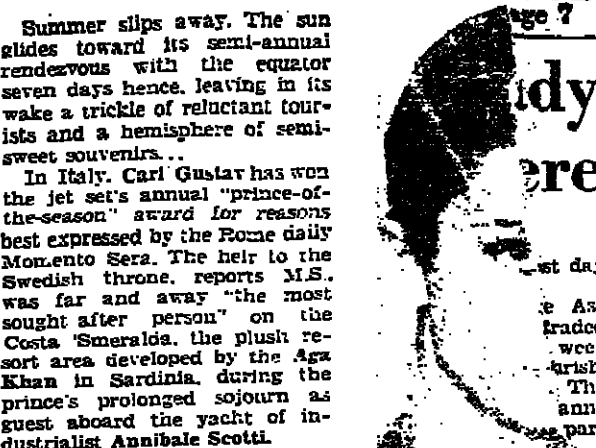
But, a carper might say, is that enough? Obviously it is, for millions of people, for two or three generations. For some other people it isn't, and never has been. These are the people who don't give a damn that the second footman was doing in the billiard room in Chapter Three. These are the people who would swap you 80 Agatha Christies for 12 John Dickson Carrs, for six Dorothy Sayerses, three Dashiell Hammets, or one Rex Stout.

But, anyway, happy birthday, Agatha Christie, and thank you for having given an immense amount of pleasure to an extraordinary number of people (not including, of course, Edmund Wilson).

Agatha Christie at 80

You don't read her for style or syntax... You read her for the best Chinese-puzzle-type mysteries in the business.

PEOPLE: From All



Summer slips away. The sun glides toward its semi-annual rendezvous with the equator seven days hence, leaving in its wake a trickle of reluctant tourists and a hemisphere of semi-sweet souvenirs.

In Italy, Carl Gustaf has won the jet set's annual "prince-of-theseason" award for reasons best expressed by the Rome daily *Monte Sera*. The heir to the Swedish throne, reports M.S., was far and away "the most sought after person" on Costa Smeralda, the plush resort area developed by the Aga Khan in Sardinia, during the prince's prolonged sojourn as guest aboard the yacht of industrialist Annalena Scott.

"He is unlike the others," says *Monte Sera's* socialite columnist, Olga de Robilant, as quoted by the AP. "He is unlike those boys such as Constantine (the exiled Greek king) or Don Juan (the heir to the Spanish throne), who have been brought up scrupulously for 'The Role,' the ceremonial, the tradition, the self-restraint... Constantine and Don Juan impose on you a bow even if they are swimming at sea (sometimes known as the bends). Carl Gustaf does not. A familiar approach is spontaneous with him."

"If he is struck by something," continues the columnist, "he shows it without any reticence, and if he is amused he shows it by throwing his head back and laughing. He is obviously a dancer—and he likes to love. This latter virtue won him an enviable reputation in the circles of the most experienced lovers around the Italian coasts."

"Relations with him," concludes Olga, "are as simple as those one can have with the son of the doorknocker. He does not stand at a distance. He does not stand when he feels like doing it, and everyone is thankful to him for this."

When scouting a prospective summer hideaway, some seek the "in" places, others the "out," perhaps in keeping with their own social status though often suspects the contrary. Then there are those who take the middle ground. *Tribe* columnist and author Irving Marder, for instance, citing Barin as an example, fancies the once

child, now faded, surroundings at Monty's and in-laws, to piece, and a few sense of "the mo'." Particular, as you, the seaside village of "by" curiously described Jane writer Lily Powell, any Paris, France, a "be- Cabourg," and the Past. No one "port- bous" you, garden. 3100 has set foot in many years. Any been there for high as we used to ride the na- from Paris for "beu- seven days" long, min- gles, and on such in outlandish. "Cabourg has a to recommend a naged popping up. No let's quote the reviewer, "it 'Bird of Paradise' at Proust's to quote author 'Powell' a 'cher' and now in- man's hand."

It would be great fun an in-place of more. Cabourg, the way reser- most always manufact- [Therein follows a Machiavellian plot.] Ex- such opinion makers and Me. Al. Hix and Dr. Barin? we do the chitly place into: hot spot...? Marder. Lily. Watch these two water yours, we do we go if it would, in DICK RORER.

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